SURY WATCH.
ACCURATE, DURABLE.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,342—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888.

JUNE 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.
PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

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RES FOR EUROPE.
Captain. Tuesday.
H. Mudie ....26th June
T. Weighell ..3rd July.
Stewart ..... 10th "
W.F.Browne 17th "
D.Worcester 24th "
T. Weighell 31st "
R. Edwards 7th Aug.
W.F.Browne 14th "
A. Seaton .. 21st "
oi to Brindisi, Malta,

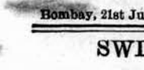
only, and passengers
to Brindisi, Mar-

ding Railway Fare
route, and names
g Cars.
ts to Brindisi in-
back *via* Taranto,

pany's Dockyard,
sailing, to convey

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRAL.
Steamers will be despatched as abo on (or about) —
June 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. LOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delived in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent owed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Spcal Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers ill LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE....	5,000	800.....	20th June	9th Aug.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800.....	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA...	5,000	800.....	1st Aug	9th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs a charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. ora will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPOE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sa
STURA	on the 14th Jy, 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZON
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1 June, 1888.

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THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. GRAY, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 7th July. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1888.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
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Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 1st July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd June 1888. Agents.

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WITH Iron Standards, the bar being fitted to shift up and down for vaulting or other purposes. Complete with iron stays and screws..... Rs. 75 0
Do. do. do. with steel core, " 115 0
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FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

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Tonic Water Extract.	3 8
Ginger Ale "	3 8
Gingerade "	3 0
Lemonade "	3 0
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Raspberryade "	3 0
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Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-8.
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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found at the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by pacing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.
The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) ..... Potashwater (as Pharmacopœia)..... Plain Aërated water ..... Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia) Artificial Seltzer-water ..... Lemonade ..... Lithia Water..... Tonic-water ..... Gingerale ..... Gingerade ..... Raspberryade	Rs. 0 12
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

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DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES
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Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

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NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SEJABAI, widow of THACKAR NATHOO SOONDERJEE, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, a their office, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from THIS DATE, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and erected thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Bazar Gate Street, the ground whereof measuring two hundred and twelve square yards, and seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four decimals or thereabouts, is bounded on the West by the Bazar Gate Street, aforesaid, on the East by the houses and property of Soonderjee Veria, on the North by the property of Thacker Bhanjee Topan, and on the South by the property of Ookerda Doongersey, and which said ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 675, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 85, and now under Ward Nos. 2147, 2148, 2149, and Street Nos. 257, 259, 161, 263, 1.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1888.

NANU AND HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that PIR MEHOMED KARIM MEHOMED JIVANBAI, daughter, of TAJ KARIM MEHOMED, TAJOO MURAD and KADUR MOORAD, the latter by his legal guardian, the said Pir Mehomed Karim Mehomed have CONTRACTED TO SELL all that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the two messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi & Memonwada Street, respectively, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ——square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 324, 620, 641, and Street Nos. 22, 1, 2, 99, 115, and under Fazandari No. 52, and bounded on the east by the said Memon Wada Street on the west by the said Nagdevi Street, on the north partly by the property of Borah Ibrahimji Fatehbhoy, and partly by the property of Fazulbhan, and on the south partly by the property of Muncherjee Hormasjee and partly by the property of Nacoda Esmail Sharoochia, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 18-8.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 337, OF 1887.

ROWJEE PANDURANG BHAPKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

NARAYEN SONAJEE CHUVAN, RAMCHUNDER NARAYEN CHUVAN, and LUXMON NARAYEN CHUVAN *alias* LUXMON ATMARAM CHUVAN, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing on the old Nagpada, and RUGHOONATH CRUSTNAJEE, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Oomerkhadee, outside the Fort, in Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 16th day of May, 18-8, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff:—

"All that piece of Fazendary land, situate in the first Machlibazar Lane, outside the Fort, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-seven feet and six inches in length, and twenty-six feet in breadth, together with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon standing, and numbered 1, 3, and 5 in the books of the Collector of Assessment, and which is bounded on the east and west by the property of Hajee Oosman, on the north by a lane leading to the Girgaum Road, and on the south by the Machlibazar First Lane, the defendant. Luxmon Narayen, is declared by the decree in suit No. 73 of 1887, to be entitled to the said property subject to the right of one Rukminibai, widow, to reside therein, and to be maintained thereout," towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 5th day of July, 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1888.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING.

AMEDNAGAR RACES, 14th, 16th, 18th August.

4TH RACE, NAGAR DERBY.—Add for all horses, the property of officers of both services, Civil and Military, and members of recognized Clubs. Copies of Prospectus on application to

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BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared TO LET a large piece of surplus land with sheds thereon, belonging to the above Company, and suitable for Iron Founders, Coach Builders, or for accommodation for labour carts, &c.

For terms and other particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Byculla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on TUESDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ muslins.
1 case stripe nets.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 „ white scarfs.
12 bales grey yarn No. 30s. mule.
10 cases Jensen's cod liver oil.
1 handsomely carved blackwood double bedstead.
1 case boots, shoes and slippers.
65 kegs patent wrought iron strong rose nails, T brand, sharp points, 1½ to 7 inches
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of wire, iron chest, &c.
A few articles of household furniture consisting of sofa, couch, chairs, dining-table, cot, bookstand, &c., one cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Ancona.
P & Co.—D. Y.—Bombay—1459—1 case printing materials.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built light landau, little used, and in very good order.
1 handsome light victoria with moveable coachbox.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton.
1 strong pony cart.
1 Chestnut Arab Pony, 13-3, English dogcart and harness, turn-out complete, owner going home.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
1 Chestnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2, sound, perfectly quiet, free from vice, goes in single and double harness.
An almost new bamboo cart, with handsome horse and harness, smart turn-out.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanaa Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or there abouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 506, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Baliest, and the property of Moroba Sewajee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Merojee, on the north partly by the property of the Lushuman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors, for the mortgagee.—Dated the 25th day of August, 1886.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a sewing machine on stand by Singer, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hina's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Captain W. SPENCER.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the railway station, the surplus stock in trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, consisting of blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid, household furniture, one large size aviary with beautiful birds, one double and one single poled tent, one strong built dog-cart, &c.,

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction the following properties under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Madhowjee Hurjee.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate on the west side of Haines Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 550 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by other portions of the leasehold land of Haroon Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Moolance Sakurmull Banemull, on or towards the west by the said Haines Road, and on or towards the west by a passage of the said Haroon Mohamed, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. —but now under street No. —and ward No.—

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Forasland, gether with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate near the Haines Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 755 and a half square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, on the south by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, on the east by the footpath, and beyond that by the Haines Road, and on the west by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Haroon Mahomed, but now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No.—but now under Ward No.—and Street No.—

For further part culars and conditions of sale application should be made either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, the mortgagee's solicitors, No. 18, Church Gate street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th June.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Relishes, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGONNATH DOKERMULL has CEASED to act as our Moonim in Bombay. We therefore call upon all persons, having claims against us or any contracts with us which have not been fulfilled or completed, to send in full particulars to us regarding such claims or contracts, respectively, at our office, situate at 367, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, on or before, 30th day of June, instant, after which date no such claims will be ADMITTED by us, the and no such contracts recognised as binding upon us.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1888.

HORMUCKROY AMLUCKCHUND.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

ON and after 1st proximo, owing to fall in Exchange, the rate to the United Kingdom and to other countries in Europe will be increased by three annas per word, and the rates to other Continents proportionately raised.

JEFF. J. ALLEN,
Superintendent.
Government Telegraph Office, Bombay 21st June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CLOSING OF THE BYCULLA GOODS STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of June next, the present arrangements for receipt and despatch of Goods at, and from, the Byculla Station will CEASE.

2. Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and all articles carried at Passenger Coaching rates will be booked to, and from, the Byculla Station as at present.

3. All articles booked as Goods at Goods Train rates, including Grass, Hay, &c., will be received at, and despatched from, the Bombay Waree Bunder Goods Depot as heretofore.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the First of May, 1888.

NOTICE.

WANTED, BY THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES, one TEMPORARY OVERSEER for employment on the new Defence Works. Must be thoroughly practical and well conversant with masonry and Concrete Works, and use of level. Good estimator and draftsman will have the preference. Salary, about Rs. 100 per mensem.

2. Written applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 28th June, 1888.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Capt., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, 19th June, 1888.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Melpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The pricesare exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.

White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes,
" Gent's best Waterproof umbrellas."
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ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 470 of 1888.

MANOCKJEE PALLONJEE SETNA, Bombay, Parsi, residing at house No. 86, situate in Tarwady, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKANATH GUNPUTRAO a minor by his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATIBAI, widow of GUN UTRAO PURSHOTUM, residing in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and JUGONNATH ROWJEE, Executor of the Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURUNGJEE, of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Mahim .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Seventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Dwarkanath Gunputrao, a minor and Jugonnath Rowjee, Executor of the Will of Purshotum Pandurungjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Rookminibai, widow, and Gunpatrao Pursnotum and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai, widow, and Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and street Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 and new Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows' that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Lane, on or towards the South and East by the oart of Bachoobai, daughter of Janardan Abbajee, and on or towards the West by the house of the late Purshotum Pandurungjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Khuderao Morojee, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort,—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 357 of 1884.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE and the said COWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road and HEERABAI, wife of RUSTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Homejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepateil and of the abovenamed Defendants Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepateil, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepateil, Bhicajee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Rustomjee B manjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the cart called or known by the name of Dussowady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1,705, Old survey No. 228, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 13, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kursetjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No, 30, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds; firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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The OINTMENT called
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ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
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DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY-LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dak Companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY AND CIVIL TA

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GO thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and C during the Hot Season.

ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, V Trousers	
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, V Trousers	
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, V Treusers	
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Trousers 52 to	
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and	
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and	
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat....	
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8 8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers .....Rs. 15 to 18	0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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Established under the auspices of Government D., 1808.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner Church Gate Street, Fort
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
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SILVERWARE.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	...from Rs. 30 to Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases	„ „ 63 to „	115
Silver Card Cases	„ „ 42 to „	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes...	„ „ 50 to „	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	...each „ 27	
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	„ „ 36 to „	51
Silver Match Boxes	...from „ 9 to „	22
Silver Box with Comb	„ 16	
Silver Box with Finger Diary	„ 16	
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	„ 36	
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	...each „ 35	
Silver Mounted Figer Claw Stamp Boxes...	...each „ 13	
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combind	„ 100	

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellar's, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inksands, Fruit Spoons, Minu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For Laying Foundation Stones with Curved Ivory Handles fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 cash.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES

We keep two or three in stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150 Bamboo's, Silver mounted, as address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

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A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

[redacted]MBAY.

TO-DAY.

3 p.m.
es, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

e following vessels arrived on
(s), from Marmagoa; Kirby
rbes (s), Liverpool; Goa (s),
den; Commilla (s), Karachi;
Cardiff.

following vessels sailed on the
owne (s), for Marseilles and
; Cyphrene (s), Dunkirk;
Bulimba (s), Calcutta; and
and Cagliari. Yesterday:—
d Persian Gulf.

lins, a European, described
rday declared a vagrant by
o be sent to the Govern-

's Act.—Yessoo Ramjee, a
arel, whilst returning home
ay Station, at 8 p.m., on
acid thrown on his face by
nable to recognize. Some
eye, and, it is believed,

y.—The Band of the 4th
following programme at
at 5-45 p.m.:—
n's Jubilee.M. Watson.
gland .....Williams.
.....Vasseur.
.....Gung'l.
ritana.....Wallace.
Dijon .....Andrew.
.....Faust.

oshal Gunnoo, a dhobi,
charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing an umbrella, valued at Re. 1, the property of Bazonjee Pallonjee, from his carriage, which was standing at Grant Road on the afternoon of Tuesday last. A policeman, who was passing by at the time, noticed the accused removing the umbrella, and arrested him. Pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting a previous conviction, the culprit was sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Dishonest Mehta.—Sakalchand Chagan, a *mehta*, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with misappropriating Rs. 525—money collected from his employer's debtors. He absconded from Bombay, and his absence from work led his master to make inquiries which led to the discovery of the fraud. A warrant was obtained, and the accused arrested. In defence he averred he had lost the money and had remained away from work through fear. His Worship, disbelieving this story, passed a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Drowned.—On Saturday, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Hindoo lad, named Luximon Baboo, aged 10 years, the son of a widow named Jasee, who lives in a chawl at Chinchpoogly Hill, in company with three other lads about the same age went to a quarry in the neighbourhood to bathe. Luximon happened to slip over a stone into deep water and sank immediately. The other boys raised an alarm, when a man named Howjee jumped in and recovered the body. An inquest was held by the coroner touching the death of the deceased in the ame afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A Freak of Jealousy.—A Hindu, named Saccaram Dhondoo, living in a chawl at Cammatteepoora 12th Street with his wife Krishnee, who is about 14 years of age, on Saturday last, while in a state of excitement and passion, went up to his wife and deliberately cut her nose clean off with a razor. On the woman raising a cry, he immediately went up to a policeman and stated that he had cut off his wife's nose on account of her unfaithfulness and misconduct. The woman stated that, because she visited her parents who lived at Choonabutty against his wish, he committed this outrage upon her. The woman is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital, and the man Succaram is in the custody of the police.

Serious Assault.—At about 11 o'clock, on Friday night, a man named Bala Saloojee, who lives in Coombarwarra 2nd Street, asked Raghoo Dadoo, a neighbour, to get him some tobacco. On Raghoo telling him that he was sick and could not move about; Bala, who it appears was drunk at the time, struck Raghoo with an iron hammer on the head and shoulder and ran away; but two friends of Raghoo, who witnessed the assault, pursued him and handed him over to the police. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered his skull was slightly fractured. He was pressed to remain in hospital, but declined. Raghoo became worse on Saturday morning, when he was again taken to the hospital and detained. The assailant was charged on Saturday, before Mr. P. Ryan, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, with causing grievous hurt to Raghoo Dadoo. The case was postponed.

Theft of Birds.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Holdway charged a young Mussulman, named Noorkhan Hooseinkhan, with stealing several birds, valued at Rs. 25. The complainant kept a shop in the market for the sale of birds. On Friday the lad was seen leaving the shop with a cage full of birds. In the afternoon the complainant missed the birds, and searching for them he learnt from a Seedee that the lad had entered his shop and left with the cage. A search was made for him, and shortly afterwards he was observed picking the lock on the door of the shop, making an attempt to get in and steal another cage. He was arrested, and it was then learnt that he sold two of the birds for a shilling to a sailor in the Prince's Dock and the rest, about eleven, to a Parsee for Rs. 1-8. In answer to the charge the boy admitted the theft and said he stole the birds because he had been discarded by his parents and had nothing to eat. His Worship sentenced the lad to receive ten stripes.

THE THEFTS FROM MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on Saturday, committed the men, charged by Messrs. Ralli Brothers with the theft of sixteen bags of wheat, to the Sessions for trial. Govardhan Dewjee, the clerk, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of the wheat and abetment of the theft of it, and the other two, Nathooran Pitamber the mendicant, and Dewjee Dada the cartman, were also charged with abetment and the disposal of the property. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Mankar, Sanjana and Morarjee appeared for the accused. The Magistrate was of opinion that the case was a serious one, and was of importance to the commercial community, and as his powers only enabled him to pass a maximum sentence of two years, he thought it necessary to send the men to the High Court. Mr. Anderson asked that the case should be disposed of by his Worship, but his Worship thought the case important and one for the Sessions. The men were formally committed.

GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

The following Government Resolution was published on Saturday:—

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Clause (1) of Rule 7, Chapter XI. of the Grant-in-aid Code, promulgated with Government Notification No. 798, dated 16th May, 1887, *viz*:—"The building site, if granted by Government, may be resumed by them, and the building, if any, standing thereupon may be entered upon and taken possession of by Government, and be used or disposed of by Government, at their discretion, for educational purposes, or, if it shall appear to Government expedient, for any other purpose.

W. Lee-Warner,
Secretary to Government.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	7 5	8 64	8 61	6 75
June 22, Friday	.....	.....	.....	1 92
„ 23, Saturday ...	0 22	0 50	0 42	0 13
„ 24, Sunday	0 0	0 4	0 0	.....
Total..	7 27	9 18	9 3	8 80
Total corresponding date of last year ...	19 16	19 41	17 21	19 77

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

The opening match of the season was played on Saturday, on the Gymkhana ground, with the usual Eleven *vs.* Twenty-two. It was considerably past twelve o'clock before the game commenced, and the Eleven went in. Play was stopped several times by the rain, and the wicket was treacherous. The Twenty-two had several changes of bowling before they disposed of their opponents, who made a score of 86. Holland and Young contributed the largest amounts to this total, while O'Shea, Jervoise and Wilkins played well for their respective scores. Edyvean and F. Clarke were responsible for the most wickets, the former being credited with five and the latter with three, Anderson taking the remainder. The Twenty-two went in rather late and had not a complete innings. Edyvean played some very good cricket for his 35, and, taking his general display during the game, it seemed probable that he will be translated to the Eleven. Little need be said of the play of the team, as Holland, Clifton and Vanderzee proved destructive bowlers, especially the latter two. The Twenty-two, as will be seen from the subjoined scores, made 107 for 16 wickets. The game will be continued next Saturday. The following are the scores and analysis:—

ELEVEN.

Dr Wilkins, b F Clarke	8
Capt C E Jervoise, b F Clarke	9
W Holland, c Edyvean, b Anderson	20
H Kennedy, b Anderson	5
W E Young, b Edyvean	21
C O'Shea, b Edyvean	9
F A Prevost, b Edyvean	2
Capt Sangster, b F Clarke	0
Capt Vanderzee, st Bailey, b Edyvean	0
H Clifton, b Edyvean	0
J Bruce, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	86

TWENTY-TWO.

F Clarke, b Clifton	2
Edyvean, b Holland	35
Reid, b Holland	0
Penny, run out	3
Bailey, b Clifton	1
Merriman, b Clifton	5
R S Campbell, b Clifton	6
H Dunk, b Vanderzee	18
Nixon, b Clifton	0
Beddy, c Bruce, b Vanderzee	2
Anderson, run out	8
H Hodgkinson, b Vanderzee	4
Gordon, b Vanderzee	3
Brooks, b Vanderzee	1
H Clarke, c Prevost, b Clifton	8
Wright, not out	2
Morris, b Vanderzee	3
Extras	6
Total	107

Bowling Analysis.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Anderson	70	25	6	2
F Clarke	60	14	5	3
A Brooks	25	10	0	0
Dunk	5	3	0	0
H Clarke	60	14	2	0
Edyvean*	42	12	5	5

*One Wide.

POLO MATCH AT POONA.

A polo match was played on Friday evening between Poona and Kirkee, the sides being as follows:—Poona.—Captain Phayre, Lieuts Grier, Peyton, and De Lisle. Kirkee.—Capt. Holland, Lieuts Cloete and Battiscombe, and Dr. Burness. Umpires, Captain Hanwell and Lieut Stockdale.

The game commenced at about 5-45 p.m., the Kirkee team taking the North end of the ground, and playing against the wind. The rain that has fallen made the play a trifle easier than it has been lately, but still it was very dusty, and the ground is in sad need of levelling. 1st Period.—Poona started well by taking the ball to the vicinity of their adversaries' goal; but it was soon brought back to the Poona end and, after Cloete had made a good run, the first goal for Kirkee was scored by Holland. Just before this goal was hit, DeLisle's pony crossed his legs in turning sharp, and came down on his side: fortunately neither horse nor rider was hurt. After changing sides the Poona team were rather penned by their antagonists, and just as time was called Cloete hit a second goal for Kirkee. 2nd Period.—This was much more evenly contested, the Poona team playing up well, especially Phayre, who twice only missed the goal by a few inches. Grier also made a good run, but time was called without any change in the score. 3rd Period—Poona played up hard to improve their position, and the ball was for some little time in dangerous proximity to the Kirkee goal, until well taken away by Holland. The game then lay near the Poona goal for some minutes, and after two disputes which were referred to the Umpires, Phayre got well away and again nearly scored a goal for his side. The game then fluctuated, Holland making a good run on the extreme edge of the ground, and time was called with the ball behind the Kirkee line. Final Period.—Phayre, mounted on his old steeplechase pony Arab Lad, once more went within an ace of scoring a goal, as did DeLisle, but after a very evenly contested game no further point had been scored when time was called, and so the match ended in a victory for Kirkee by 2 goals to none.

For the winners, Holland and Cloete were most conspicuous; while on the losing side Phayre and De Lisle played up remarkably well and did all in their power to defeat. Neither team was strictly representative of its side, but we record simply the result of the game. A great improvement was noticeable in the ponies, which until lately have been decidedly below the average; and we particularly noticed a young bay pony ridden by Capt. Phayre during the third period, which is very fast and promises to frame into something good.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—June 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

To vary Commissioner's report.

9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S, F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

347-87—Tyabji and D—Cazi Mahomed Meya bin Cazi Dada Meya, &c. vs. Hawabai—Wadia and G
33487—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Karrim Dewan and another vs. Bai Satbai and others—Winter and B.
461-85—Ardesir—H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne G and S, and Tyabji and D.
458-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.
518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajan a—Jefferson, B and D.
456-87—Mirza H and K—Travadi Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

To settle the minutes of an order.

126-88—Nanu and H—Ramcrushna Purshotum and another vs Sadanund Nathooji—Chalk, W and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D (Part heard.)
102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey. (Part heard.)
421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

92-88—Macfarlane, E and H—The Maharani Ice Co vs Chabildas Tribhowandas Master.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.
25-88—In person.—Manilal Dhunji and another vs Goolamhoosen Vajir.—In person.
29-88—A F Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant S. Fraser, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is permitted to retire from the Service by the resignation of his commission.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain E. C. M. Lushington, Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain W. du G. Gray, Madras Staff Corps.

As Brigadier-General Tanner's tenure of command at Quetta has expired, General Macfarlane can now be posted there under the redistribution scheme at any time that it is deemed advisable to issue orders.

Under instruction from Army Head-quarters, Sergeant Instructor McFarlane, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, will be sent to the Bombay Arsenal, undergoing a course of instruction in the mechanism of the Martini-Henry Rifle.

The period of Staff service of Major Weihe, Durham Light Infantry, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Allahabad Division, having expired on the 19th instant, that officer has been directed to continue to perform the duties of that appointment with effect from the 20th instant pending orders for his relief.

The following second-lieutenants have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their regiments, but will remain with the 1st Battalions pending embarkation for India next trooping season:—J. J. Howley, Lincolnshire Regiment; C. H. G. Moore, West Yorkshire Regiment; and E. N. Obbard, Leicestershire Regiment.

Commencing from to-day, the 25th instant, the troops in garrison will practise route marching once a week, independently, by regiment. Each regiment will select two days in the week for this parade, on one of which the programme will be carried out, weather permitting. The march is not to be of less than six miles, and a report thereon has to be submitted to the military authorities.

A regulation has been issued from the War Office which notifies that in future the period for service abroad for medical and veterinary officers, chaplains, and officers of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, Ordnance Store Corps, and Army Pay Department will be four years for stations in the West Indies, Bermudas, China, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and six years for all others, except the West Coast of Africa, where each month's service will be reckoned as three months.

The following appointments have been made:—18th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant I. Eardley-Wilmot, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Captain J. E. Nixon, seconded; Lieutenant C. P. W. Pirie, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, *sub. pro tem.*, *vice* Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot; and Lieutenant C. O. Swanston, attached to the Guides, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. The Guides Corps: Second-Lieutenant Brown, from 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 17th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant R. O. Kellet, Royal Irish Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 9th Bombay Infantry: Second-Lieutenant E. T. Saulez, Suffolk Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

The Simla Volunteers and the troops at Jutogh had a field day on Wednesday, the general idea of the operations being that 250 Volunteers, with one gun, were to effect a junction with their main body at Harripur on the Kalka road, while 300 Rifles of the Wiltshire Regiment, and six guns, were to intercept the movement. Colonel Morton commanded the Volunteers, and Colonel Carre the Jatogh troops. The Volunteers, after moving round the flanks and over the ridge of Prospect Hill, found the advanced body of the enemy in a village to the west of the hill, and drove them out from thence. Subsequently, however, they were met by the main force of the enemy and driven back, being subjected to an overwhelming artillery fire. Sir F. Robetrs was present during them manœuvres, and closely cross-examined several Volunteer officers about the various movements of which they were in charge.

The following are the results of the competition for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes by the British and native troops serving in the Bengal Presidency:—For the silver cup offered to the British Army and the purse of Rs. 100 to British infantry the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers made the highest scores. The conditions of the match were not, however, fully adhered to, and the battalion has, therefore, been disqualified, and the prizes awarded to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment which made the next best score. The prize of Rs. 100 for British cavalry has been won by the 2nd Dragoon Guards. The gold medal presented to the best shot in the Native Army has been won by Sowar Darya Khan, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who with a score of 27 points wins the tie from Sepoy Rampeari Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry. The purse of Rs. 100 presented to the native cavalry has been won by the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and that for native infantry by the 1st Sikh Infantry.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Memorial funds in Bombay.

What has the Native public of Bombay done for Henry Fawcett? They got up a large meeting, invited the highest officials to take part in it, made eloquent speeches, one of them rolling his eyes in fine frenzy and relieving his soul in good grammar but bad accent and emphasis; they spoke of gratitude and of political obligations; and after two years they have barely yet collected Rs. 7,000 for an endowment in honour of one of India's noblest friends. The princes and people of Bombay have not yet been able to go up to the decent little figure of Rs. 10,000; the princes and people outside our limit have done nothing. Take a later instance—that of the Maxwell Melvill Fund. Several wise men sat down to business, proposing a limit—that of Rs. 50, if we remember aright, which was not to be exceeded. We protested at the time against any such arbitrary limitation. But the wise ones were enamoured of their own wisdom. It is now about a year since Sir Maxwell died. A truer friend of princes and people could not be pointed out. And yet we doubt if the fund in his honour has reached even the figure in Mr. Fawcett's case. What are we to think of the public spirit of Bombay, of the Clubs and Sabhas and Associations? Are these the instances of gratitude intended to cheer Englishmen who give their lives to India? Really, the country appears to us to be committing political suicide. It is the duty of the educated classes, above all others, to save her. They have pleaded poverty too long. Those in the capital towns, engaged in professional work, especially the legal, count their earnings by lakhs. The medical and the engineering professions are not poor, nor can that be honestly said of a large number of educated men in the service of Government, of Native Princes or mercantile firms. Here is a constituency rich in almost all the resources of citizenship. We cannot understand its plea of poverty, unless high education and heaps of money have made poverty synonymous with insincerity. This is perhaps a vulgar way of protesting: but where refinement of speech has worn away the edge of honest intentions, it is no sin to be vulgar occasionally.—*Indian Spectator.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·674
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of Wind.*	...SSW, WNW, NW, WSW, W, S, WSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	248
Fall of Rain	1·92
Total for during month	6·79
„ year	8·67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Siam, Captain H. T. Weigheil, with the English mails of the 8th June, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mrs Kirke	Mr and Mrs Atkinson
Lieut C F Dobbie	Miss Crosse
Lieut A H Magee	Mr T C Marshall

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs T M Hoisfall	Sergn-Major Allison
Mr W Gordon	Mr A J King
Mr Eric A Lee	Major Wighton
Col J C Doveton	Mr G H Barnard
Lieut-Col Brereton	Mr W Terveen
Mr F C Dankes	

From Marseilles—Mr Nelson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(from 2nd to 8th June inclusive).

A State Ball was given on Wednesday, by the Queen's command, at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, unveiled on Tuesday a monument in memory of the late Sir Bartle Frere, placed on the Thames Embankment.

The King of Sweden arrived in London from Bournemouth on Tuesday, having paid a visit *en route* to the Empress Eugenie at Farnborough.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present.

The House of Lords met on Monday after the Whitsuntide recess. The Rochester Bishopric. Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday Lord Knutsford gave explanations of the position of affairs in Zululand, after which several Bills were advanced in their respective stages. Last night, on the motion of Earl Cadogan, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the Standing Orders of the House with a view to strengthen the authority of the House.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Howell proposed a resolution in favour of a revision of the relations between the State and Trustee Savings Banks. After some discussion Mr. Goschen proposed to institute a full inquiry into the operation of the Act of 1863, which was accepted as satisfactory. On Monday the adjourned debate on the resolutions with regard to Imperial defence expenses was resumed. After an interesting debate, the resolution authorizing the expenditure of £2,600,000 on coaling stations was agreed to, as was also that authorizing a loan to provide the funds required. The debate on the resolution appropriating the dividends of the Suez Canal shares to meet the loan was not concluded when the House rose. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the modifications he proposed to make in the duty on bottled wines. After a discussion on the Contagious Diseases regulations in India, Mr. Stuart-Wortley moved for copies of the statement of Mr. Nolan, M.P., with reference to the convicts Callan and Harkins, on which Mr. T. Healy violently assailed the Government for seeking to produce a confidential document for use on a trial for libel, and the debate was not concluded. On Wednesday the Libel Law Amendment Bill was discussed in Committee. Last night, after a great number of questions, the Speaker ruled that most of the proposed instructions to the Committee on the Local Government Bill were out of order, and the remaining points were discussed at length.

The Bank rate of discount was yesterday reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.

A complimentary banquet was given on Tuesday by the Liberal Union Club to Mr. J. Collings, M.P. The Marquis of Hartington presided, and among the other speakers on the occasion were Mr. Collings, Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., Sir H. James, and Baron de Mandat-Grancey, the author of "Chez Paddy."

The Eton 4th of June celebration on Monday was carried out in fine weather.

The Irish Exhibition at Olympia, Kensington, was formally opened on Monday by the Lord Mayors of London and of Dublin.

The official celebration of the Queen's birthday was held on Saturday. There was a parade of the Household troops at the Horse Guards and military displays at the various garrisons. The Ministers gave State dinners, and in London there were numerous illuminations.

Mr. Evelyn Ashley has been selected as the Unionist candidate for the Ayr Burghs, and Mr. Sinclair stands as a Gladstonian.

A great demonstration against the compensation clause to publicans in the Local Government Bill was held on Saturday in Hyde Park, when many members of Parliament and others spoke in support of the movement.

A large number of honours conferred on the occasion of the Queen's birthday were announced in Friday's *Gazette*.

Lord Wolseley, speaking on Wednesday at the United Service Institution, declared that the invasion of these islands was not impossible.

The deaths are announced of General Sir J. Alexander, aged 85, and of Sir P. Miles, formerly M.P. for East Somerset, aged 62. Lord Seafield, who formerly represented Elgin and Nairn in the House of Commons, died on Sunday, aged 71.

At cricket, this week, the Australians were defeated by Notts by 10 wickets. Yorkshire beat Sussex by 116 runs, Lancashire beat Middlesex by 24 runs, and Essex were defeated by Surrey by an innings and 173 runs. The match between Marylebone and Oxford University was drawn unfinished. In the match between Players and the Australian cricketers at Kennington, on Friday, the former were successful by 10 wickets. Kent beat Middlesex by seven wickets.

The Oaks Stakes at Epsom were won on Friday by Lord Calthorpe's Seabreeze, beating Rada and four other fillies.

A Nationalist meeting was held on Sunday at Cork, at which some 10,000 persons were present. Mr. Healy, M. P., and others supported resolutions approving the retention of rents and the ostracizing of persons who took land from which others had been evicted.

Obituary.—Col. R. S. Simpson, Ben. Ret.; Maj-Gen. S. E. O. Ludlow, Royal (Mad.) Eng. Ret.; Col. S.E. R. Butler, Mad. Ret.; Maj-Gen. G. S. Stevens, Bo. Ret.; H. P. Todd, Esq., Bo. C. S.; Earl of Seafield; Sir P. Miles, Bart.; Gen. Sir J. Alexander, K. C. B.; Gen. G. A. Malcolm, C. B.; Maj. Hon. L. A. Addington; Gen. F. D. George, C. B.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Benthall; Lieut.-Col. A. E. L. Lowe; Maj. P. Morrisey; Capt. J. J. Greenwood; Capt. W. L. Collins, Capt. F. C. Mytton, R. E.; Mr. Justice Johnston; Canon C. B. Chalker,

The Emperor Frederick removed from Charlottenburg on Friday to Potsdam, making the journey by the river. Although somewhat fatigued the next day, he has since been in a satisfactory condition of health.

Something like a Ministerial crisis has arisen at Berlin. The Prussian Parliament recently passed a Bill making elections quinquennial instead of triennial. The Emperor, in sanctioning the measure, addressed to the Ministers a rescript enjoining perfect freedom of election. The Ministers, with Prince Bismarck at their head, threatened to resign unless the law were promulgated without the Imperial rescript, but it is believed that the difficulty has been arranged.

In the Hungarian Chamber, on Saturday, M. Tisza declared that in his recent speech he had no intention of insulting any nation.

In the French Chamber, on Saturday, M. Laur introduced a motion for passport reprisals against Germany, but M. Goblet opposed, and urgency was refused by 515 against seven votes. On Monday General Boulanger read a long speech in support of the motion for constitutional revision. He was constantly interrupted, but maintained calmness, and he was replied to by M. Floquet. After much noisy controversy, urgency was refused for the proposal by 377 to 186. The Senate on Tuesday passed the Bill sanctioning the Panama Canal Loan.

The Italian Consul at Zanzibar has broken off relations with the Zanzibar Government on account of a disputed territory.

The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has stated in the Cortes that Spain would not officially take part in the Paris Exhibition next year, but Spanish subjects were at liberty to do so if they chose.

The Emperor of Brazil has recovered sufficiently to be enabled to leave Milan for Aix-les-Bains.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is pressing the Porte for payment of arrears of the war indemnity and for punctual payment of future instalments.

The Turkish finances are in a very unsatisfactory condition. A proposed loan of 2½ millions has failed, and the demands on the Treasury are increasing.

The United States Democratic Convention assembled on Tuesday at St. Louis and appointed its officers. On the following day Mr. Cleveland was adopted by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidential term.

The Zulu Chief Dinizulu having made raids upon the cattle of neighbouring tribes, a force of police and British troops has been sent to arrest him, but resistance was offered and reinforcements are to be sent.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales has refused, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, leave to the Government to appeal to the Privy Council in London on the Chinese poll-tax question.

From Suakin it is reported that no further attack has been made. The native chiefs have refused to enter into arrangements for opening trade with the interior.

Nothing has been heard of Mr. Stanley's expedition in Central Africa, but there is no apprehension of any mischance having happened,

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Commissioner Tayler, of Patna.

In the House of Commons, on June 5, Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India whether there was any record in the India Office of a letter from the late Earl of Iddesleigh (then Sir Stafford Northcote) to Mr. Commissioner Tayler, of Patna, dated December 7, 1868, in which it was stated that Mr. Tayler's appeal had not up to that date gone before the Committee of the Indian Council, and the promise was given that the case should be looked into "fairly and fully."

Sir J. Gorst said he had made inquiries, and was informed that there was no record of any such letter in the India Office.

Sir R. Lethbridge: I should like to ask the hon. gentleman whether, if I hand him such a letter, which I hold in my hand will undertake that it will be entered in the archives of the India Office. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Gorst: I think I ought to have notice of that question.

Camp followers in India.

Sir G. Gorst, in answer to Mr. H. Wilson, said: A "regimental bazaar" means the shops and trading establishments with which the military population of any particular regiment in a cantonment deal. All other bazaars in the cantonment, of which the chief customers are the civil population, are called the "cantonment bazaars," and the chief of these would be called the "sudder bazaar.

Nawab Zaighum-ud-dowlah.

Sir J. Gorst, in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, said, The Secretary of State is not aware that Nawab Zaighum-ud-Dowlah is being sent to England at all in any capacity. The Bengal Civil Lists for January and April, 1888 show that this gentleman was on the 1st of those months a special sub-registrar in the Durbhanga district; he was a probationer for six months; his salary was 75 rupees a month, and he enjoyed certain fees under the Registration Law. Beyond these entries in the Bengal Civil List the Secretary of State knows nothing about this gentleman.

Stores supplied to India.

Sir J. Gorst, in answer to Mr. Pickersgill said the committee to which the auditor refers is on which the Treasury, the War Office and the India Office are represented appointed in April, 1887, to investigate the prices charged by the War Department for stores supplied to the Indian Government. The committee has not yet reported. Until the committee shall have reported it is impossible to say when the Government will pass a decision on the matter.

The contagious diseases acts in India.

In answer to Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Gorst stated that nine of the thirteen members of the Council of India present when the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Act was assented to; voted against it six of them recording their dissent under the provisions of the Act of Parliament. Sir R. Temple gave notice that he should move for copies of the dissents.

Mr. M'Laren called attention to the operation of the Contagious Diseases and Cantonment Acts in India and after describing in much details the regulations in force under them concluded with a resolution affirming that the suspension of the regulations was insufficient and insisting of the repeal of the Acts.

Sir R. Fowler seconded the motion, on the ground that what was morally wrong could not be politically right.

Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck dwelt upon the inexpediency of repealing these Acts in view of the serious results to the hygiene of the Army and Navy which had followed the repeal of the Acts at the home stations.

Sir J. Gorst, referring first to the regimental system pointed out from the despatches that the Secretary of State had made representations to the Indian Government against it some time before attention was called to it in Parliament, and he had always said that if the practices complained of existed they must be stopped. As to the maintenance of the Acts, the Indian Government, recognising the general feeling in England, had on its own initiative suspended their operation, and, although the Secretary of State possessed the technical power to direct legislation, it would be most unconstitutional for him and inexpedient of Parliament to interfere with the independence of the Indian Legislature. The regulations under the Cantonment Acts were now under revision, and the Secretary of State had distinctly declared against rules being framed or continued which might appear to legalise vice.

Mr. Stuart joined issue with Sir J. Gorst as to the power of the Secretary of State to complete the Indian Government to legislate in a certain way and instanced the repeal of the cotton duties forced on the Indian Government by Lord Salisbury.

Sir R. Lethbridge, while strongly condemning the regimental system and the other regulations complained of, thought that, as the Government of India had suspended the Acts, the further dealing with the matter might be left to them without further interference from home.

Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. H. Wilson, and Sir J. Simon spoke in support of the resolution, and Mr. H. Wright expressed surprise that after Sir J Gorst's speech it should have been thought necessary to prolong the debate.

Sir R. Temple disputed the assertion that the Acts have not been successful in maintaining the health of the troops, and asserted that the majority of military officers were desirous of promoting morality and religion. He was satisfied with the recent despatch of the Secretary of State, and considered it unnecessary to move the amendment of which he had given notice, deprecating Parliamentary interference with the legislative independence of the India Council.

Sir W. Foster argued that the administration of the Acts in India had failed; and Mr. Stansfeld thanked the Government for the spirit in which they received the resolution.

The motion was then put, and a division being challenged by Mr. Biggar, the Speaker called upon the "Noes" to rise in their places, but, no one rising, the motion was carried amid much laughter and cheering.

The Gond Raja.

On Thursday, June 7, Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Sir R. Lethbridge, said the present Gond Raja, who is the grandson and adopted son of the late Raja, has been recognised by the Government as the head of the Gond family, which once ruled in Nagpur, before it was dispossessed by the Mahratta power in the middle of last century. When the Government of India assumed the direct rule of the Nagpur territory in 1854, on failure of heirs to the Mahratta ruling family, the Gond Rajas appear (from the records in the India Office bearing on the arrangements for the assumption of rule in Nagpur) to have been in receipt of an allowance of 1,25,000 Nagpur rupees. The family is still in possession of forty-eight villages the claim to which seems never to have been interfered with, and there is no evidence of any lands (in no sense could they be called Crown lands) having been taken away. The allowance continued to the Gond Raja in 1854 was the same as that hitherto paid by the Nagpur State. There is no record of any complaint as to the alleged substitution of a cash allowance for lands having ever been made by the late Gond Raja. The quotation, which is correct, is taken from a letter communicating orders from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner of Nagpur. The paragraph in which the quotation occurs refers to and is based upon, a paragraph in the Commissioner's letter, in which his opinion is stated that "generally these allowances should be upheld for the lives of incumbents and when the allowance has been in the same family for more than one generation, that it should be continued to a second life," &c. It is evident from the context that the allowance was not intended to be guaranteed in perpetuity. On the death of the late Gond Raja, the allowance was in accordance with rules for the succession of Nagpur political pensions laid down by the Secretary of State in 1863, reduced from Rs. 1,06,837-9-8 (the equivalent of 1,25,000 Nagpur Rupees) to Rs. 50,000. The present Raja also succeeds to the forty-eight villages held by his grandfather. The Ranis Moti Knar and Basant Knar have appealed to the Secretary of State against the orders of the Government of India, and their appeal has been rejected.

Sir R Lethbridge gave notice that on the Indian Budget he should call attention to the promise made by the Government of India to the Gond family, and to the way in which, in his opinion, it had been broken.

Merchandise marks in India.

Sir John Gorst, in reply to Mr. Mundella, who put a question as to what action was being taken in India with respect to the adoption of the Merchandise Marks Act, said: The action taken by the Government of India has been to consult the local governments and administrations, which is the first step in Indian legislation. A bill has also been introduced to make the British yard, foot, and inch legal standards in India. The attention of the Government of India will be called to the allegation that falsely-marked goods are being shipped to India from foreign ports in foreign bottoms.

The Upper Burmah mines.

Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. S. Hill, said Mr. Barrington Brown made his first report to the Government of India on the Upper Burmah mines before he left India. He is now making a more elaborate report, which will be completed in a few days. Till the further report has been received by the Government of India no final decision can be arrived at, but no avoidable delay will take place.

Alleged police espionage in India.

Mr. Slagg asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India had had his attention directed to a "confidential" circular, No. 5, issued by Mr. J. C. Veasey, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, dated Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1887; whether he would express his disapproval of a system in India which placed religious

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Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

A FURTHER advance of ½d. in Consols in London, at 99⅛, and of ⅛ in French Rentes in Paris, at 101¼, are the only changes advised by Reuter's financial telegram of yesterday. Silver was still at 42d. per oz., and neither in Rupee Securities nor in Indian Sterling Loan was there any alteration. We learn, however, that to-day Silver advanced 1-16d. per oz., say to 42 1-16d.

The General Produce Markets were without further movement. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,260,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 30,000 quarters since the previous Friday.

COTTON in Liverpool had become quiet yesterday, and closed without any change having taken place in prices either on the spot or to arrive ; while the sales only reached 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats, the market for these being called steady. To-day, the tone is reported to have become firm again all round ; but the sales only reached 8,000 bales, while quotations still come quite unaltered.

Glancing at the Liverpool statistics for the past week, we notice that the total sales, which are put down at 70,000 bales, were thus greater than those of the preceding week by 7,000 bales ; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 76,000 bales, or 7,000 bales also more than for the previous week. The quantity sold on speculation continues trifling, only 2,000 bales out of the total having been placed in that way. The total stock had become lighter during the week by 31,000 bales ; and it will be seen from our usual figures, which are subjoined, that the deficiency in total stock compared with last year, at this time, was yesterday some 178,000 bales ; though, as against the year before, there was an increase of a few thousand bales. The stock of Surats had increased during the week by 2,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 74,000 bales. It will be noticed in this connection that the quantity of East Indian Cotton afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 78,000 bales, and 72,000 bales less than for the two preceding years, respectively. The total visible supply had further decreased by 110,000 bales during the week ; and of East Indian Cotton there were 3,000 bales more in sight. The total figures now show a falling off of over 300,000 bales compared with last year, and of 365,000 bales as against 1886 ; those for East Indian Cotton a deficiency of 229,000 bales, and 100,000 bales, respectively.

It will have been remarked how the speculative element has been absent for a long while from the Liverpool Market, and that the trade demand has consequently been the factor to be chiefly reckoned with ; and bearing this in mind, the key to the present situation is probably to be found in yesterday's advices from Manchester, which state that though the market remained firm in tone, only a small business was being transacted owing to the extreme rates asked by sellers.

In New York there was no change yesterday beyond an advance of one point in August Futures, at 10·33 cents ; and, to-day, quotations come quite unaltered. It will be seen below, the excess of Receipts at the U. S. Ports this year now stands at 232,000 bales compared with last season, and at 135,000 bales as against 1885-6.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	13,000	3,000	22,000
" exports to U. K.	24,000	3,000	32,000
" " Continent	11,000	7,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,416,000	5,184,000	5,231,000
" exports to U. K. "	2,656,000	2,550,000	2,319,000
" " Cont. "	1,748,000	1,672,000	1,692,000
" Stock in the Ports	305,000	288,000	384,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,660,000	1,960,470	2,023,120
" " Surats	389,000	617,970	488,370
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	676,000	853,950	670,700
" London	16,000	18,000	17,000
American Afloat	20,000	7,000	102,000
East Indian "	45,000	123,000	117,000
	757,000	1,001,950	906,700
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	5¾d.	5¾d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4 3-16d.	3¾d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1 11-16d.	1¾d.

Enquiry for Cotton has been hardly noticeable here to-day, and business has again been upon a very small scale, not reaching more than 750 bales in all, comprising Bengal, at Rs. 184-91½ ; Veerumgaum, ginned, at Rs. 207 ; Wadwan, at Rs. 200 ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT has been much more active to-day, and a considerable business is reported. We have not heard that higher prices have been paid, and quotations are generally given as before, but the market has become decidedly firm in tone again.

SEEDS have been in somewhat improved demand, but transactions to a moderate extent only have transpired, the tone of the market being steady at our last prices all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,111 bales.
Wheat	23,118 cwts.
Linseed	7,127 "
Rapeseed	11,900 "
Poppyseed	1,144 "
Groundnuts	853 "

FREIGHTS are dull at our last quotations, excepting the rates for Trieste and Venice, which are now called 42s. 6d. for Cotton and 27s. 6d. for Seeds at a par of Exchange, but nominal. It is reported that the Virginia (s), which was chartered some time back for this month's loading, at 21s. 3d., has since been taken up by speculators, under open charter, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady at a partial advance of 1-32d. in presence of firmer advices from Calcutta. A considerable business has been done between banks in ready Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4 1-16d. ; and something was reported in the earlier part of the day in 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4 5-32d. for Sterling, and 1·70¾ for Francs ; but at the close there were no buyers of Private Paper under 1s. 4 3 16d., and Francs 1·71, respectively, for June-July delivery. Very few Mercantile Bills are appearing, and unless a change takes place in this respect, we can scarcely expect rates to be maintained, unless, indeed, by outside influence, such as has been felt to-day. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 5 32 to 3-16d. "
Francs do.	1·70¾ to 1·71 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been on the upward move again to-day, and Four per cents., for money, advanced to 100⅛ ; the account rates having been 100⅛, and 99 13-16, respectively, with a good many transactions reported. Towards the close rates drooped a little, and 100 1-16 was the cash price for Fours. 104½ has been the nominal quotation for the other Paper.

SHARES have not been much enquired for, and, in the case of Mill Scrip, fresh transactions have generally led to lower quotations. Presidency Mill Shares are Rs. 15 lower, Jevraj Balloo have declined Rs. 10 ; City of Bombay, and Colaba Land and Mill, are Rs. 5 down ; David Mills, are Rs. 2½ lower, but we have to note an advance of Rs. 25 in Swadeshi ; of Rs. 2½ in Alliance ; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian. New Berar Cotton P. and G. are Rs. 10 lower. Bombay Press have advanced Rs. 5, and Mofussil Rs. 2½. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance have advanced Rs. 25. National Bank Shares are Rs. 5 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	882½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	61,000	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	37,320	$135 25)		5 pct.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	6100	–	–	6160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	6100	–	–	6161

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—June 6, at Bedford-place, Russell-square, General Sir James Alexander, KCB., Colonel Commandant Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 85 years.
BARWELL—May 31, at Colchester, Ellen, widow of Charles Richard Barwell, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 77 years.
BUTLER—June 3, at Castle Donington, near Derby, Colonel Stephen Edward Rice Butler, Madras Staff Corps (Retired).
GILCHRIST—June 4, at Upper Norwood, SE, Margaret, wife of Dr Gilchrist, MD, Surgeon E I Co's Service, retired, aged 80 years.
GILL—May 26, at Leamington Sophia, widow of the late Col P H P Gill, Bengal Staff Corps.
LAWFORD—May 8, at Palunetfontein, S Africa, Edith A G Lawford, eldest daughter of the late Francis Lawford, formerly of the 9th M N I.
LUDLOW—June 7, at Richmond, Major-General S E O Ludlow, Royal (Madras) Engineers, retired.
OWEN—June 1, at Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Sophia Jane, daughter of the late John Smyth Owen, HEIC, Madras Medical Service.
ROBERTSON—May 29, at Melville-Crescent, Edinburgh, Annie Æmeilla Stewart, widow of Capt James Robertson, 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Assistant Commissary-General, aged 78 years.
SIMPSON—June 1, at Moffatt, N B, Colonel R Salisbury Simpson, late 27th Bengal Native Infantry and Commissariat.
STEVENS—May 27, at Eaton-terrace, SW, Major-Genl George Shepherd Stevens, late Commander Aden Troop, son of the late Lieut-Col Stephen James Stevens, C B, aged 52 years.
TODD—June 2, in London, Henry Pryce Todd, of Bombay Civil Service, son of Melcher Garner Todd, Esq., of the Island of St. Lucia, W I, aged 39 years.
TREVOR—June 1, at Carbeal, Victoria-road-north, Southsea, Ada Mary Randolph Trevor, infant daughter of Colonel F Randolph Trevor, late Madras Staff Corps, and Georgina Mary, his wife.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WOOD—June 12, at Goruckpore, the wife of George A Wood, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MALET—KING—June 19, at Madras, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George by the Rev A C Taylor, Herbert Rivers Malet, son of Arthur Malet, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Violet, daughter of the late Major John Henry King, formerly of the 2nd Dragoon (Scots Greys).

DEATHS.

FAUX—June 16, at Coonoor, John Faux, Sanitary Inspector, Coonoor Municipality, aged 51 years and 9 months.
HEWITT—June 10, at Lucknow, the wife of Sergeant Hewett, Commissariat Department, of puerperal fever, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888.

THE uncompromising assertion of the absolute right of the Australian Governments to settle offhand and according to their own view of their special interests, the question of Chinese immigration, regardless of existing treaty obligations binding on the Imperial Government, shows the strength of the tendency to keep Australia for the Australians and exclude intruders. The *experimentum in corpore vile* which is now in progress will serve to ripen Australian opinion and develop the sense of Australian supremacy in that part of the world's surface. So long as it is only the competition of the Heathen Chinee that is excluded, the Colonial Office will submit with the best grace it can to the force of circumstances which affect the Foreign Office more nearly The Secretary for Foreign Affairs must set the inconvenience to which the Chinese complication may put him against the advantage of being able to adduce the necessity of giving effect to Australian opinion, when urging the French Government to withdraw its soldiers from the New Hebrides, and in opposing a certain resistance to German covetousness in New Guinea and the neighbouring seas. It is unfortunate no doubt that while labouring to establish a working alliance with China for the maintenance of common interests in the Northern Pacific, a ground of complaint should be furnished to the Celestial Government which will certainly make a good deal of capital out of the violation of treaty rights to the detriment of Chinese subjects in British territory. It does not make the matter less vexatious that the cry which has carried the Colonial Governments off their feet has as yet more foundation in the imaginative predictions of future evils than in actual fact. The number of Chinese immigrants is in reality very small, and they are not likely to form a permanent element in the population of the colony. Of women folk who accompany the yellow labourers there are few, and there is rarely any intention of finally settling down in the country. These immigrants for the most part, unlike those of European blood, have the full intention of returning to their native land before they die—or after. Their labour is, for certain purposes, of great value in a country so sparsely populated, where the roughest work cannot be obtained for less than seven shillings a day and then only as a compliment. The employers of labour desire to utilise the skill of the Chinaman in cabinet-work and the like, while the vegetables and garden produce in the neighbourhood of the towns are practically unattainable at reasonable cost where the Chinese ingenuity in that species of culture is not available. These long tailed people are not now, and will not be for a long-time to come, in any considerable numbers, and they are not likely to compete with the European settlers for the ultimate possession of the soil. They are orderly, sober, and amenable to discipline ; their opium eating and their gambling are not obtruded on their neighbours. The clamour raised against them, it is pretty well understood, has its origin in the jealousy of a class of very indifferent aptitude, who desire to retain the monopoly of work which they like to be able to do or to leave alone at their pleasure. The Larrikins and the Lazzaroni have as strong an objection to Chinese cheap labour as Bill Nye himself.

This is however an aspect of the question that concerns those who are interested in the development of the colonies by labour of one kind or another. In Queensland there is no objection to the importation and the free use of labour from the islands of distant seas ; we hear nothing from that colony of the necessity of keeping out aliens in race. What is of more general concern from the point of view of Imperial interests is the growing disposition in the Australian colonies to exclude not only cheap labour, but the products of all cheap labour, including that of Great Britain ; and there are indications of an intention to follow up in due time hostile tariffs by measures which will close the colonies to immigration from the mother country. In alluding to the prospect, which is yearly becoming more threatening, Sir George Campbell, in his book on "The British Empire," said "that when the day arrived the local Colonial Legislatures shall endeavour to give practical effect to prevailing tendencies of opinion in the colonies, the patience of the people of England will be sorely tried. No doubt the strain will be very great, and it may be well for all concerned if something do not give way under it. It will probably be then called to mind that it was intended when England at the cost of long and dangerous wars acquired the vast territories beyond the seas on which to found colonies, that those lands and their resources should be the domain of the Empire as a whole. It was never contemplated that they should be alienated to the first settlers, but were to be equally free to those who came after them." The *Westminster Review* very appositely quotes, as expressing authoritatively the principle underlying this question, Earl Grey's work on "Colonial Policy." Regarding the true lordship over the crown lands of Australia, that Colonial Secretary, who had very carefully studied the question when constitutions were given to New South Wales (which now claims to be "Australia") and Victoria, wrote as follows:—"These lands constitute a vast estate, which has been acquired, and to which all the value it possesses has been given, by the very large expense which has been incurred by the mother country, in establishing, maintaining, and protecting its colonies. This estate the Crown holds as trustee for the benefit of all its subjects, not merely of the few thousands who may at this moment inhabit a particular colony, but of the whole British people, whether resident at home or in the colonies ; and it is the duty of the servants of the Crown and of Parliament to take care that the magnificent property thus held in trust for the good of the whole Empire shall be wisely and carefully administered with a view to that object, and not improvidently wasted, or sacrificed to the rapacity of a few individuals." That puts the matter very clearly. The Colonial Legislatures are the trustees for the Empire of the vast territories committed to their charge.

It is very desirable that public opinion at Home and in India should fairly grasp this central truth, for in the scramble for the waste places of the earth now going on, we shall be soon in the plight of Alexander, who wept when there were no more worlds to conquer. There will be nothing more to annex. All the continents and islands available for colonisation have been, or are in process of being, appropriated. If the people of England allow themselves to be shut out of their patrimony it will be their own fault—and a great misfortune. Whatever mistakes may have been made in the past there is abundant reason for being now especially careful to reserve the Imperial rights in such territories as are still available in Africa, and in Australia. The discovery of gold in the interior of South Africa will doubtless open up that immense region to European enterprise ; it is very desirable that it should not be rescued from Boer rapacity or aboriginal barbarism merely to be handed over to South African interlopers. The rights of the whole Empire ought to be safeguarded. So likewise in Western Australia. That illimitable territory, with a coast line of a thousand leagues and an area of upwards of a million square miles, with twenty million acres of well watered and fertile pasturage and immeasurable forests of valuable timber, is at present "inhabited" by 35,000 settlers who ask, through a local legislature, partly elective and partly nominated, for "responsible government," which practically means that the whole territory equal to France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Turkey put together, with a salubrious climate and immense natural wealth, should be given in fee simple to a mere handful of inhabitants ! Of the value of the forests we may form a conception from the fact that £700,000 worth of sandal-wood alone has been exported from Western Australia during the last ten years, to be burned in Chinese temples, and that millions of magnificent trees stand waiting for the axe. The *Westminster* Reviewer very reasonably asks why we should allow this great Imperial possession to pass from under Imperial control ? A handful of settlers ask to be invested with the ownership of millions of acres of pasture and forest, and inexhaustible mines and fisheries which do not belong to them. Strange to say, there seems to be great reason to apprehend that the Government in London will hand over all this to the thirty-five thousand waifs and strays who fringe the territory which they so modestly ask for. As Western Australia is the nearest part of that Continent to India, and the salubrious climate is superior to that of Southern Europe, it is particularly desirable that the advantage of that possession should not be lost or alienated.

THE final report of the "Medical Women for India Fund" marks the completion of the special work for which it was organized, and its merging into the greater undertaking of which Lady Reay's Fund is the local representative. The Fund, which may appropriately be called Mr. Kittredge's, so actively and intimately has that gentleman been associated with it from the beginning, must not be forgotten even now that it has ceased to exist, for it was the pioneer organization of its kind, and Bombay owes it a good deal for having "discovered" the accomplished lady who, in addition to her actual services, has impressed character and efficiency upon the female medical work in this city which it is likely long to retain. If the movement has been well started here we owe it to no one more than to Mr. Kittredge and the judicious men who co-operated with him in carrying out his well devised plan of operations. The present results, happily, are greatly in advance of the expectations which he formed when five years ago he and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali were the conveners of a meeting to talk over their project. A good deal has happened since then—a good deal that even hopeful people could scarcely have anticipated. The characteristic of the movement in Bombay, apart from the exceptional confidence which it has awakened in the native public, has been the rapidity with which it has progressed. The right of entrance into the medical college and the right to take medical degrees have been conceded to young women with a readiness that would seem strange in England, where the walls of the academic Jericho have never yet fallen at the first claim that has been put forward in behalf of women students. The unreservedly good reports that have been given of the young women studying at Grant Medical College are prompt and encouraging confirmations of the hopes with which the managers of the Fund set out in their task of forming an order of medical women in Western India. Time alone can test the completeness of that part of the work ; for the present it is sufficient to recognise that the direction of the enterprise is in excellent hands, and that there are evidences of a real desire on the part of some of the most intelligent classes amongst the women of India to take to medicine and to hospital work as a profession. The Committee, as we have said, deserves that its labours, brief though they have been, should be held in perpetual remembrance. We are glad to notice, therefore, that a sum of three thousand rupees, returned to it by Government on account of the salaries of medical officers, has been appropriated to the foundation of a scholarship to be given to the female graduate of any medical school affiliated to the University who shall pass the final examinations with the highest number of marks. It will be known as the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, and will thus serve as a useful memorial of the very valuable services rendered by that Fund.

H. E. LORD REAY has sul
"Souter Memorial Fund."

COLONEL R. WESTMACOTT, has been elected a Steward *vice* the late Sir Frank Sou

THE statement recently c
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H. E. LORD CONNEMARA
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engaged in official duties
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has been advised.

THE Nawab Fatteh Na
of Hyderabad, was among
given by the Benchers o
"Grand Day" of Trinity

THE annual dinner of t
Dinner Club took pla
on Wednesday, Gener
K.C.S.I., in the chair.
were present, including
den, Sir J. Watson, C
Vaughan, Sir R. H.
R.E., Sir Dighton Prob

THE Government of
submitting proposals
which will revolution
between the Imperial
The idea is to carry
separating as far
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ly to its own resources. It remains to be seen
the proposed change will be acceptable to the
India Office.

H. H. SIR SYAJIAO, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Baroda, arrives in Bombay to-morrow from Poona. At the Victoria Terminus station, where he alights, His Highness will be met on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, by Colonel Beville, of the 21st B. N. I., who will also accompany the Maharaja to the Apollo Bunder. A guard of honor of 100 rank and file of the 21st Bombay N. I., under the command of a British officer, will be in attendance at the station, and another of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the bunder head at the time of the departure. The Maharaja will proceed to the bunder direct from the station for embarkation. A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the land battery on the arrival as well as on the departure of His Highness.

A SHOCKING accident occurred on the 5th inst. on board the steamship Damascus, which had just arrived at Tilbury from Bombay. Whilst the storekeeper and another member of the crew were leaving the vessel the forward derrick, which was being rigged, fell as they passed beneath it, and crushed the storekeeper to death on the spot. His comrade was also terribly injured. Both men were about to take their leave to visit their families after a long voyage.

THE *World* says "the Nawab Zaighom-ud-Dowlah, a member of the Royal Family of Oudh, has been engaged to teach the Queen Hindustani, and he his now on his way to England. I hear that several members of the Royal Family intend to take lessons from the Nawab, who is a very clever man, and of the highest character and position. One of the Indian papers states that Zaighom-ud-Dowlah is to receive an allowance of one thousand five hundred rupees per mensem during his stay in England, which is to extend over at least three years." The *Home News*, on the other hand, observes "There is no truth in the statement that Nawab Zaighom-ud-Iowlah, or any Indian Chief, is going to England to teach the Queen Hindustani."

IN the course of a heavy shower which fell at Galle recently the rain for about quarter of an hour was observed by many people in different places to have suddenly and unaccountably assumed a ruddy hue, giving the water an appearance as if it partook more or less of a mixture with blood. The water is to be analysed.

THE Madras Government, at the instance of the Finance Committee, have directed that the appointment of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, be abolished, a Senior Apothecary being placed in charge of the institution, and its management supervised by either the Secretary to the Surgeon-General H. M.'s Forces, or with the Government without any extra remuneration. Orders have also been issued for the abolition of the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut, and the patients therein are to be transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, in the Bombay Presidency.

FURTHER details regarding the affair on the Agror border put rather a different complexion on the matter from that which the first accounts gave it It seems that the party were retiring off the hill, covered by a small rear guard, when some shots were fired at the latter and a havildar was hit. Major Battye and Captain Urmston went with a dandy to his assistance while the main body, unaware of what had happened, continued its retirement. While the officers were putting the havildar into the dandy a rush was made by the enemy, resulting in the death of the two officers and four Gurkhas. The Subadar, though wounded, escaped with one man and hastened to recall the main body, and attacking the enemy drove them off, recovering the bodies of the two officers, which were brought down the hill by some villagers. The enemy is known to have lost six men. The affair occurred within our boundary line.

THE French Government are publishing (the *St. James's Gazette* says) for the use of their naval commanders, a minutely detailed description of the fortifications and armaments of all the British possessions, together with the imperial and local forces available for their defence. Charts and plans are attached.

A DIRTY old portrait of Robert Burns was recently bought at a broker's shop in Toronto for £2. It has been carefully cleaned, and turns out to be an oil painting by Raeburn, dated 1787. The purchaser now values it at £2,000, and he intends to send it to Scotland for exhibition, with a view to its sale. This picture was bought many years ago at the sale of the household effects of a deceased Scotch farmer in Canada.

THE commemoration of the destruction of the Spanish Armada and the accession of the Protestant dynasty, organised by leading Churchmen and

GRAMS.

MINING INQUIRY.

...ES OF COUNSEL.

...L TELEGRAM.]

...N CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

...rd, Political Secretary in ...ve evidence to-day. He ...ed into the question of ...olved in the concession, ...null and void if the Act ...ere acted upon. ...e evidence, and the ...au. ...o, with Mr. Norton and ...represented the Nizam's ... that Government was ...e understood that the ...lders of the Company's ...ded by his Highness. ...ssionaires constituted ...ession. The Sirdar ... authorized to accept ...tson and Stewart and ...ew this. Whatever ...he letter purporting ... the letter had no ...t applied to a totally ...ion, in clause 15, ...essionaires and the ... any monetary transac-tions with the Nizam's Government, or the officials, or nobles of the State. Mr. Watson should have got his profit out of the working of the mines, and not by putting at a preposterous price with the concession.

Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., who with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Trevor White represented the Sirdar Diler Jung, contended that the Sirdar was not responsible for the form of the concession, which had been negotiated and agreed upon by others. He did not defend the conduct of the Sirdar in selling his own shares to the Nizam, for he admitted that this was indefensible. He pointed out, however, that the Nizam gaineda lakh of rupees by the refunding of the purchase money on the terms that had been agred upon. The officials concerned, both in India and at the India Office, had throughout shown lamentable ignorance, and the unsatisfactory turn that affairs had taken was as much due to that as to the action of the Sirdar Diler Jung, who, it should be remembered, had driven hard to have the subscribed capital fixed at £500,000. Had the Sirdar's conduct been as culpable as it was represented to have been, the Nizam might have proceeded against him in the courts.

Mr. Littler, Q.C., counsel for Mr. Watson, defended that gentleman in a long and involved argument. He declared that Mr. Watson was ready to meet the Nizam in any court his Highness might choose, so as to ascertain whether the concession had in any way been broken by the concessionaires. Nobody had suffered through this action, nor had anything wrong been done by them. Mr. Watson had, in fact, been a benefactor to the Hyderabad State, and had been honourable and straightforward in all his dealings.

The Committee then adjourned.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs as follows :—

At the last meeting of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the Deccan Mining Scandal, Sir Edward Bradford, of the Solicitor's Department of the India Office, said there was no special treaty with the Nizam forbidding British subjects from making financial contracts. He did not consider Hyderabad more specially under British guardianship than other Native States. The evidence then closed.

Mr. Mayne, the Nizam's counsel, then addressed the Committee. He was authorized to say that whatever action the Nizam might take it would do nothing to infringe the rights of *bona fide* shareholders. He maintained that the evidence showed that the transference of 83,000 shares to the concessionaires was a fraud on the concession, also that Huq was not authorised to receive any reward from the concessionaires. Huq knew this and Mr. Watson also. Therefore Mr. Watson corruptly bribed Huq. It was also understood by all that the balance of the million capital was to be used for the purposes of the Company. Even if the words of the concession could be interpreted to mean otherwise, Mr. Watson knew the meaning intended by the Nizam and the Indian Government, and acquiesced, therefore he was bound by it.

Mr. Littler, Q.C., who appeared for Mr. Watson, maintained that Mr. Watson acted *bona fide* throughout, trusting Huq, because he thought he was trusted by the Nizam.

Mr. Pember, Q.C. for the the Company, urged the Committee in their report to take care to protect the title of the Company to the concession. The Nizam's counsel thereupon again gave a positive assurance that nothing would be done to interfere with the title.

The inquiry then closed, and the Committee will now consider and report.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Mr. Furnivall, bearing date the 23rd instant.

The statements made by Mr. Watson before the Parliamentary Committee on the Deccan Mining Affair concerning a grant of shares to me is misleading. During 1884 and 1885 I made local investigations and actually commenced coal-cutting in 1888, receiving nothing from the concessionaires. After the formation of the Company Mr. Watson offered me 500 shares as a recompense, the apparent value of which then was £750. I accepted without hesitating, thoroughly trusting Messrs. Watson and Stewart as eminent city men and not anticipating that the concession would prove in any way irregular. I am writing a full account to the Government of India, and have wired to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

PACIFIC SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JUNE 22.

Prince Bismarck, speaking in the Federal Council, emphasized the pacific character of the situation, and said that Germany will continue to maintain her domestic and foreign policy under the reigning Emperor William II.

THE OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

JUNE 23.

The opening of the Reichstag on Monday next will be the grandest ceremony here since the constitution of the German Empire in 1871.

The Princes of all the Federal States of Germany have been invited to be present at the ceremonial.

FORECAST OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

It is semi-officially announced that the Emperor William's speech on the opening of the Reichstag will be of a most pacific character.

VOTE FOR THE FRNCH ARMY.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

The French Chambers to-day voted a preliminary credit of 388,000,000 francs for the Artillery and Engineers of the active French Army.

THE POSITION OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Owing to Mr. Dillon's trial and conviction, Mr. Gladstone will move in the House of Commons a vote of censure against the whole working of the Coercion Act in Ireland.

JUNE 23.

In the House of Common last night, Mr. Smith, in replying to Mr. Gladstone, intimated that the Government has fixed Monday next for the debate on the motion of censure against the working of the Crime's Act in Ireland.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE TACTICS OF THE LIBERALS.

The Liberals are insisting upon the retention of the 9th Clause of the Local Government Bill, by which it is proposed to transfer the licensing of Public Houses with other administrative functions of justices to a new administrative authority, and, in cases where the question is one of the renewal of a license existing before the passing of the proposed Act, compensation is to be paid in respect of the injury caused by the loss of the license.

THE UNIONISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Unionist members of the House of Commons took place yesterday under the presidency of the Marquis of Hartington.

Mr. Chamberlain was present.

The meeting resolved to support the Salisbury Government in abandoning the 9th Clause of the Local Government Bill, provided the Government facilitate the discussion of Mr. Stevenson's Sunday Closing Bill.

THE GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

A letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust is published in the *Gazette of India*. It states that the time for the withdrawal of the scholarship has now expired, but the Trustees, not desiring to sever their connection with the educational advancement of India, have decided, pending the possible receipt of important information from India, which might guide them in such alteration in the terms of the scholarship as would increase its popularity and usefulness, to continue the same till further notice, on the same conditions as heretofore. The scholarship will therefore be offered again on the result of the next Matriculation examination.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

JUNE 24.

Colonel Parry Nisbet will be appointed Resident at Kashmir; Mr. W. Coldstream from Simla succeeding Colonel Nisbet as Commissioner at Rawalpindi.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

Money is coming in very well for the next Madras races. Probably the Pony Steeplechase will be added. The first entrances close on the 15th proximo.

The extension of the South Indian Railway into Travancore has at last been finally settled. The work will probably be commenced at an early date. The line will run from Tinnevelly, via Shencottah, Quilon to Trivandrum.

A New Fine Arts and Industrial School is about to be opened in Trivandrum by Government

The proposal to hold a public meeting to send an address of condolence to the Queen does not find favour with a portion of the Madras press; it is doubtful if the meeting will be held.

THE HYDERABAD TELEGRAPH SCANDAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 24.

The prosecution has withdrawn the charges against Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan and Morris in the telegraph case consequent upon no proof. The injured parties purpose adopting proceedings against their assailants.

THE GOLD AND SILVER QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

The Republican Convention at Chicago has adopted a platform favouring the use of both gold and silver as money. The Convention condemns the efforts of the Democrats to demonetize silver.

THE CHIMNABAI MARKET.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 24.

As the Chimnabai Market plans are before H. H. the Gaekwar for consideration prior to his departure to Europe, deputations from all trades, numbering about three hundred, met the Municipal Commissioner in Hary Bhukty's firm this evening. Full details of the proposed market were explained to them. All were unanimously of opinion that if not more at least half the number of one thousand shops should be closed ones. Closed shops should all face outside as well as inside, as also form the storeys. The deputations were fully of opinion that the hardships of traders and want of shops was so excessive that one thousand shops and even more were a clear necessity. The Mahajuns expressed their deep sense of gratitude to his Highness for granting them a rare boon which few cities in India have yet acquired. As difference of views existed in regard to the market details, the deputations pourtrayed their actual want, and confidently hoped the Commissioner would solicit the Government to have the market built in the manner expressed by them. The discussion lasted three hours. The Commissioner was thanked for fully explaining details of the project. The total probable expenditure will be six lakhs. The Commissioner spoke highly of the latest design prepared by Mr. Chisholm, and declared the site, the purchase of which had been a formidable, anxious, and patient task, was almost ready for starting operations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Bombay mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 23.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman arrived here from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Thibet from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.
Small business, sellers asking extreme rates.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅛
4½ per cent. do.	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	70,000 bales.
" " " Surats	4,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	51,000 "
" " " Surats	9,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	676,000 "
" " Surats	74,000 "
" Stock in London	16,000 "

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE India Office has fared badly in its encounter with certain of the Opposition who sit below the gangway. Sir John Gorst, however, even at the price of defeat, must be glad "the incident is at an end." Ever since Mr. Alfred S. Dyer began to send his series of letters to this country, entitled "The Indian Government *versus* God," *apropos* to the working of the C. D. Acts and certain garrison arrangements, the India Office has been exposed to a raking fire of interrogatories most destructive in its character. The position of the Government is a very different one to-day from what it was when the question was first raised. Then the facts were denied as impossible; now they are admitted: then it was not easy to give orders that the C. D. Acts should, as the lawyers say, cease and determine, as that would be an affront to the *amour propre* of the Indian Government; now it has been made clear that the Viceroy and his colleagues must accept the somewhat rough treatment of a democratic Legislature. The debate which Mr. Walter McLaren opened on Tuesday evening dealt with a most disagreeable subject. The subject, on the whole, was dealt with very judiciously: much, if not all, of the nastiness previously known on such occasions was absent, and though if one in imagination followed certain statements to their logical conclusions the way would lie through disagreeable surroundings, there is not much on the score of decency to complain of. Sir John Gorst made as good a defence as was possible, but he could not stand against the moral force arrayed in support of the resolution, a force which overcame Lord Cross in the House of Lords the moment it was applied. It was a great surprise to all interested that the Government submitted so quickly as they did. Sir Richard Temple was to make the running for them in a judiciously-worded amendment, but even that redoubtable legislator was content with reading his proposal, with talking all round it, and with careful avoidance of moving it. If the edifice assailed had been a house of cards, it could not have collapsed more completely. The incidents of the debate were not numerous, but such as they were they were not wanting in drollery. For example, the contemplation of Quartermaster-General Chapman as an eminently godly man, one whose saintliness was testified to by Sir Roper Lethbridge and others framing the circular most complained of, calls up a combination of characteristics which has seldom been beaten in the most realistic of romances. General Chapman should, as he reads the debate, feel sufficiently unhappy. Again: Sir Richard Temple's moving picture of Tommy Atkins's *ennui* and the presumption arising therefrom that even the hideous diversion so stoutly condemned was pardonable in consequence of his having nothing better to do, was surely more than even the versatile Richard intended. Other incidents of a like character were not wanting, but it is bootless to refer to them. The Acts and the arrangements are henceforth forbidden, and a scandal is removed from the British name. But now comes the moral: The supremacy in matters Indian of the House of Commons has once more been asserted, and asserted too as the result of a popular agitation. That which hath been is that which shall be. Why are Indian officials so foolish as to drive matters to the final issue? The Government of the Empire could have avoided the damaging defeat it has sustained by a timely withdrawal of the obnoxious circular and the almost as obnoxious enactments. But they would not. Agitation became necessary; that agitation was earnest and persistent; it prevailed. Has the lesson been learned even now? Or, are there questions ripening for consideration in regard to which a like story will have to be told? I fear Governments are worse than individuals so far as learning by experience is concerned. It may be hoped your Government is wiser than the rest.

The Viceroy and his colleagues have this consolation in their discomfiture, that the Premier and his colleagues are marching to a like defeat. What General Chapman's circular was to Lord Dufferin the Compensation Clauses of the Local Government Bill bid fair to be to Lord Salisbury. The commotion which has been raised in regard to them is prodigious. On Saturday afternoon one of those historic demonstrations which great questions call forth in this country was held. The magnificent embankment, for a mile and-a-half of its course, was the trysting-ground and Hyde Park the place of speech-making. Temperance reformers and others turned out in great numbers, and the proceedings were extremely effective. It cannot be denied that the Government have been damaged by this and other demonstrations, and that, as a consequence, it is unlikely that any attempt will be made to pass these clauses. Rumours are very frequent which foretell such action on the part of the Government. I suspect that what has made the Government so exceedingly cautious is not so much the demonstrations (their effect is distant and will be felt only through the Ballot Box) as two letters which appeared in the *Times* yesterday morning. One was written by the Conservative Member for a division of Salford as stout a party man as any in the House; the other was written by Lord Lymington, one of the most active of the Liberal Unionists. They agree in urging the throwing of the clauses overboard, foreseeing disaster if this course be not adopted. The experience of one M.P. is the experience of all: communications in shoals reach them from opponents of the clauses, never a letter or a line from the publicans and their friends. The position arrived at is this *reductio ad absurdum* that both drink-sellers and drink-haters are lauding the existing state of things, against which both have long protested, as not so very bad after all. You will remember, that, according to Unionist calculation, a sum of five hundred millions sterling would be required to compensate all the public house-keepers if Mr. Ritchie's Bill became law. There are publicists in this country, who would rather face such a contingency as that than allow the Government to be defeated and Mr. Gladstone to return to power. It would be only a part of the price to be paid, but it would be paid willingly. Here is what the *Times* of yesterday morning, speaking no doubt for not a few persons, says:—"There is little doubt that, even in the teeth of such an opposition, the clauses would be carried through the House of Commons, mainly by the force of the conviction among the Parliamentary Unionists that nothing else is of equal importance with the defeat of the disruptionist and anarchical policy of Mr. Gladstone." "Nothing else is of equal importance," &c The folly of the remark is apparent. More foolish is it to so magnify an opponent. It is true of a cause as it is of an individual that an enemy often does more to make it successful than all the efforts of its friends. If the leading journal desired to help forward the cause of Gladstonian Home Rule it could hardly adopt a better course than that it is carrying out. To get back, however, to the Government's obnoxious clauses, there is nothing ahead but surrender or defeat.

The question of national defence and offence is still very much with us. But there is the most delightful (or discreditable, as you will) confusion at head-quarters. Lord George Hamilton and Lord Wolseley have, this week, afforded an entertaining spectacle for the Philistines. Lord George is an optimist of the first rank. He can make, and does make, the most reassuring of speeches, and leaves the impression that we are perfectly safe or shall be in a few years if only we are patient and our enemies refrain from attacking us. Amongst other points he has recently dealt with the First Lord of the Admiralty has made us easy as regards invasion. The thing can't be done. Why, to land 100,000 men on our shores, says our chief naval man, would require 850,000 tons of shipping and a week of time. Now the French ships, all told, barely reach this tonnage, and the Germans fall very far short of the requisite quantity. And to attempt a campaign now-a-days with less than a hundred thousand men is absurd. With this information given by the highest authority in the land we are content and sleep comfortably in our beds at night, —or, at least, as comfortably as the fear of the escaped convict from the the North will allow, for that individual is ubiquitous, seen everywhere but never caught. Lord Wolseley, however, intervenes, and puts us in a scare again,—that is, those of us who still believe in him and trust his assurances. Alluding to Lord George as "the gentleman" who had made a particular statement, Lord Wolseley pooh-poohed it, declared that invasion was perfectly easy, that 100,000 men did not require 480,000 tons of shipping but only 150,000 tons, or one ton and a half per man. So here we are, swung back to the other end of the pendulum's arc, and in great tremor. It is much to be regretted that these important personages do not agree in their statement of a fact which can be demonstrated, surely, as satisfactorily as a problem in Euclid. The effect of these cross-questions and crooked answers upon the public mind is to call down profane expressions upon naval and military advisers alike, and to let things drift. A few weeks ago I ventured to predict that this imperial defence movement was in the hands of men who were in earnest, and that we should at least get this result from their agitation,—a considerable augmentation of our naval forces. I now begin to think I was too sanguine, and that the consequence of all the wrangling now going on we shall, in the end, be little better off than we were at the beginning. All this is a pity, a great pity. The soldiers and sailors who are agitating are not so much in earnest as are the moral reformers whose victory I have referred to in the first paragraph of this letter. There is not the slightest doubt that if Lord Charles Beresford, Captain Colomb, and their friends were as resolute minded as Mr. McLaren, Professor Stuart, and others of their kidney, in less than ten years Britain would be invulnerable on the high seas and our (imported) daily bread made sure. But so far from exhibiting earnestness and persistence these agitators are frightened at their own agitation and disclaim saying or doing anything sensational. They are poor stuff for present times. They are like the broken-down gentlewoman who took to selling water-cress for a living, and when she began to cry the stuff put her hand before her mouth to muffle the sounds. As she finished she deprecatingly said, "I hope nobody heard me." Lord Charles Beresford and the rest, commissioned to awaken a sleepy nation, on being told they are a nuisance, declare "We did not shout out very loud, and we did it in a gentlemanly and dignified way." Such conduct will neither get the ships nor the money—much as both are needed.

Sir Lepel Griffin has not come home for nothing. He has arrived in time to deliver, in his guise as a Liberal Unionist, one of the most ornate and flattering speeches ever delivered before the subject of it. Sir Lepel proposed Lord Hartington's health at the Jesse Collings Consolation Dinner. If his Lordship does not regard himself as the most famous and best of mankind, it must be because he does not believe Sir Lepel Griffin. If the Agent of the Governor-General in Central India talked to and of his Maharajahs and Rajahs, his Begums and their supporters, as he talked to and of Lord Hartington, there is no wonder he was the terror of Native Courts some of the Bengal papers make him out to be. Sir Lepel has earned the seat which it is declared the Unionist Whips will find for him—that is, if they can. So far they have not been conspicuously successful in keeping the seats they have.

At the unveiling of the handsome and picturesque statue of Sir Bartle Frere, on Tuesday, there was a large sprinkling of Anglo-Indians, but the company was mainly composed of ladies. Among the Bombay men present, I noticed Sir L. Pelly, M.P., Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Ashburner and Mr. Gonne. Unfortunately there was a slight hitch at the commencement of the proceedings. Sir Richard Temple, who had left the Hyderabad Inquiry to attend the function on the Embankment, accompanied the Royal party to the dais and then suddenly and unaccountably disappeared. As he had, as Chairman of the the Frere Memorial Fund Committee, to read the address, nothing could be done until he came back. His disappearance evidently caused the Prince of Wales some annoyance. His Royal Highness, indeed, looked exceedingly cross. None of the Royalties, not even excepting the usually dreaming Princess of the truth, must be told looked pleased. As for the Duke of Cambridge, I heard a lady suggest that he might have been reading Professor Beesley's article on the Wimbledon question in that day's issue of the *Star*, so vexed did he look. Perhaps the weather—a cold east-wind was blowing hard—may have affected the spirits of the illustrious personages as it certainly did those of less distinguished visitors. The Cabinet was represented by Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, but Viscount Cross was conspicuous by his absence. The total amount of money received for the Memorial was £12,565-17, of which £2,373 was contributed by India. A sum not exceeding £3,000 was devoted to the erection of the statue and the remainder is being invested for the benefit of Lady Frere and family. Provision has been made by which—in the event of there being at any future time no surviving representative of Sir Bartle Frere's personal descendants—the money shall be expended in founding scholarships in memory of Sir Bartle Frere in the three Universities which had conferred their honorary degrees on him—Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh. I learn that nothing has yet been done as to the publication of the life of Sir Bartle Frere, the materials for which are in the hands of one of his daughters. It is desirable that the work should not be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary, and I hope to be able to announce soon that arrangements for its early preparation are completed.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons to-night, Mr. King is to call attention to the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civilians and to move "that in the opinion of this House it is inequitable and anomalous that privileges as regards leave and retirement should be refused to some classes of officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India which are enjoyedby others in similar circumstances, and that in view of the heavy fall in the value of the rupee the payment of pensions to retired European Uncovenanted Officers in England at the official rate of exchange is no longer equitable." The motion will be seconded by Sir Roper Lethbridge, and it is probable that one or two members on the Opposition side of the House will also speak in support of the resolution. Mr. Smith has made a sort of promise that the Government will not try to prevent a discussion, and the Irish leaders, some of whom are particularly anxious that the grievances of the Uncovenanted officials should be remedied, have promised to do all they can to keep a House. Considerable progress has been made this Session in ventilating the hardships of which Mr. King's friends complain, but there is a great deal to be done yet. Mr. King was in the Clerk's Office in the House of Commons, the other day, procuring an order for a visitor, when a Member of Parliament, who did not know the champion of the Uncovenanted men, said to him, "I suppose we shall have a count-out on Friday night; it's only some Indian question." Mr. King replied that he was sorry to hear that, as he was the unfortunate number who was going to bring forward the Indian question. The hon. gentleman profusely apologised, but I do not know whether he promised to vote for Mr. King's resolution. Independent men on both sides, like Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Provand, Mr. Kelly (Camberwell) and Mr. DeLisle, will, I believe, be found in the Lobby with the ayes, but that there will be a large vote is, I think, not to be expected. Plenty of sympathy is expressed, but, as a Conservative member remarked to me, there are not sufficient votes behind the movement to make the bulk of M.P.'s keenly active in the matter. Mr. King's hands would, however, be greatly strengthened another time if all the aggrieved officials were to induce their friends in England to enlist the sympathy and support of their Parliamentary representatives. I know of two or three instances of M.P.'s being won over to the cause in this manner. *Verbum sap.*

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of your small articles in to-day's issue of your paper, you give the *net* earnings of some of the Indian Railways, and you point out that the East Indian heads the list with 8¾ per cent., the Great Indian Peninsula 8·06 per cent., and so on. It is a strange fact that every year somebody writes upon the handsome profits made by our Indian Railways, and nobody really attempts to go into the question fully, or cares to investigate the matter. As a matter of fact, all the Indian Railways work at a heavy loss, but their contract with Government is that Government has to get all their supplies out from Europe at the exchange of 1s. 10d. per rupee, but if the Railways had to pay for their English supplies at current rates of exchange, their accounts would tell a very different tale. The supplies for Railways from Europe are the very heaviest item on the books of every Railway Company, and if they can get this at 1s. 10d., instead of 1s. 4d., they may well be able to show 8 per cent. profit. But how about the loss of 6d. per rupee sustained by Government? I need not go further into the matter.—Your's, &c.,

Bombay, 23rd June. M. F.

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

As I think I told you last week, the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Mining Scandal will only sit two days a week. According to present appearances this will make the inquiry a very long one. The present rate of progress is two witnesses a day. Some—Mr. Watson, for example—will require a whole day to themselves, while the speech-making of the regiment of counsel will occupy two or three sittings. At present it seems as if the Committee can hardly report until the very last days of the session, but it may turn out either that the meetings will be increased in number or fewer witnesses will be called than at present seems likely. By the time you get this probably, through the wire I shall have been able to tell you the end is in sight.

To an observer Room No. 17 affords an interesting study. The Committee is an admirable one. A better Chairman than Sir Henry James need not be wanted, but one does wish now and again he knew some of the elementary facts of Indian administration. Once or twice last Tuesday he floundered helplessly, and as Sir Richard Temple was on the Embankment doing poojah to Sir Bartle Frere's image in bronze, and Mr. Slagg was in Paris, there was no one to put him right. But to see Sir Henry at his best is to watch him when the Inquisitor-in-Chief, Mr. Labouchere, has ended his examination, and the Chairman has mastered some of the facts of the inquiry. Then there is entertainment for everybody except the witness and those interested in the inquiry. The room is generally crowded throughout the proceedings by people who come for awhile and then go,—but there is a throng all the time. Not a few prominent Anglo-Indians come in from time to time. General Richard Strachey peeps in at luncheon-time, but does not stop to listen to the evidence—that would be *infra dig.*, one supposes Mr. G. H. M. Batten shifts from one part of the room to the other and is apparently more restless while Mr. Winter is being examined than he was when Sir Henry James had him on the gridiron of a Public Company's Chairman's duty towards the public. Mr. Watson and Mr. Parkinson Sharp are present throughout the proceedings near their respective counsel, frequently prompting them. Mr Moreton Frewen is a prominent object leaning against the wall and watching the unfolding of the drama he helped to place on the boards. It is alleged that Mr. Labouchere examines witnesses from a brief prepared for him by Mr. Seymour Keay; if the allegation be correct, an explanation is afforded of the eager interest with which that gentleman watches a portion of the examination. A great number of Hyderabad faces are seen in the room for a short while. Mr. Thomas Palmer, for instance, is there every day, but he never stays long. The Nizam's Envoy, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadoor, the Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung, Mr. Furdoonji, and others representing the Government most interested, were not present on either the first, second or third day of the inquiry. They have important duties, I am told, elsewhere.

Of the great cloud of lawyers much need not be said. The Nizam's group is interesting if for nothing else than because of the diverse interests they represent. Mr. J. Dawson Mayne leads: he is, in politics, a Tory to the backbone; Mr. Eardley Norton assists,—beyond reminding you that he confessed in the Indian National Congress at Madras that he had been called "a veiled seditionist" and was not scared at the epithet I need not locate him; the third is the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, a nephew of Mr. Gladstone's—his definition, too, is easy. If this selection was fortuitous it is remarkable; if the outcome of consideration I tender my homage to the skill in selection displayed by somebody. Mr. Littler, Q.C., and Mr. Pember, Q.C., are most eminent members of the Bar, and display much devotion to the interests of their clients. It may be heresy to say it, and events may prove the unsoundness of the remark, but I do not think Abdul Huq is to be congratulated on selecting Sir Horace Davey as his counsel. Sir Horace has great qualities, else surely would not the Liberal leaders hold him in such high esteem. But, I must confess, I have not yet been impressed with his management of Abdul Huq's case,—the learned gentleman does not seem sufficiently learned in the facts.

The mannerisms of witnesses can be better observed in an inquiry before a Select Committee of the House of Commons than in a Court of Justice. They are seated, are nearer to their questioners, are altogether in a more comfortable position when before a Committee. Mr. Evans, the stock broker, on Tuesday, exhibited a few mannerisms for our amusement. He is inclined to be stout, has a fine black moustache, and is perhaps as smart and as cool as any man need want to be even on the Stock Exchange. But, while he gazed at Mr. Labouchere or Sir Henry James and answered their questions as best he might, he alternately pulled forward the skin of his throat and twisted his moustache: the first-named action had a most singular appearance. It required four glasses of water to keep his throat in proper tune. Nevertheless he was not a bad witness. Mr. C. A. Winter, so well known to your readers, however, bore away the palm as a witness. He will not be easily beaten. He was not once caught napping. Seated in an easy attitude, complete master of the facts, he replied with the utmost coolness to the most searching questions, and you will see from the verbatim report I send some of the questions were searching. Once he was stung to indignation and declared he had not been guilty of unprofessional conduct. He kept himself well in hand, but it was clear the effort to do this was not easy, and once or twice it seemed as if the safety-valve was not sufficiently weighted. This was most apparent in relation to the use of the words "first issue," which are pregnant with importance as regards the concession. Only the *ipsissima verba* of the evidence, question and answer, which I send you, will give a fair idea of how much was involved in the original use of these words, in the adoption of them by the Government of India, and—Mr. Winter's appreciation of the blunder he had made in using them. His *nonchalance*, whether real or assumed, respecting the eighty thousand pounds and more he had already made as his "fee," was most effective. It made easy of understanding why he was now a "retired" solicitor: a modest competence was all such a man could possibly want. His easy good nature, too, was several times made apparent, when "cornered" most unmistakeably and answers were perforce put in his mouth, he would reply cooly, "Well, yes; have it so if you will." Altogether Mr. Winter reflected credit upon the skill at all events of the profession which he once adorned, not the least perhaps in the skillful way in which he managed that although Abdul Huq had a fourth share in the concern, his name was kept off the register.

At to-day's sitting of the Committee, Mr. W. C. Watson was the only witness examined. His examination occupied the whole time of the Committee. The room was again very much crowded. Among those present were Sir George Campbell, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Mr. R. T. Reid, M.P., and a number of other Members of Parliament. Mr. Watson was at once taken in hand by Mr. Labouchere. He is a man of medium stature and of considerable sharpness of manner and keenness of apprehension. On the whole he got through his severe examination (so far as it went—it is to be resumed on Monday) very well. But, when Sir Henry James was turning the Huq sale of shares inside out and demonstrating the hypocrisy of the transaction, Mr. Watson seemed to have dwindled to half his size, the appearance arising largely from his having screwed himself up between the side of the chair on which he was sitting and the table. His most uncomfortable movement was when Sir Henry asked him (Abdul Huq, it was reported, had said he would tell the Nizam's Government that it was his own shares which were sold), "Did you, as a man of business, believe him?" Another "bad hit" was over the sale of the shares on the Exchange. Why was not the transaction completed in Mr. Watson's office? it was asked. "Oh!" said the witness, "I wanted to get a quotation of the sale on the Exchange." "Now, Mr. Watson, was that really the case? Did you not want to get a commission out of the transaction?" After a good deal of hesitation the answer was "Yes; I did." Each of the transaction in which Abdul Huq figured was full of embarrassment to the witness, the worst, perhaps, being when Mr. Watson admitted the letter about the purchase of the shares being "a most difficult, if not impossible, operation requiring great care and circumspection," was written in Huq's presence and handed to him for transmission to Hyderabad. The Roman augurs were evidently poor hands at the game of deception compared with these two gentlemen. Mr. Watson's memory at times was inconveniently bad. He actually did not know when his connection with this extremely profitable transaction began. He was sure it was not in 1888. "But," said Sir Henry James, holding up a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, "somebody has sent me this newspaper in which is a telegram from Mr. Winter to you telling there was £400,000 in it for you." No, he did not remember receiving it. Acting on a hint from Mr. Labouchere, Sir Henry tried again, quoting an incident from the Hyderabad Government's brief, occurring about the same time. Oh! yes, Mr. Watson remembered that. "Does it refresh your memory about the other?" "No; I am not sure I had it, but if I did, the £400,000 would refer to the concession, no doubt." One of the points the Chairman makes much of is the duty the Company owed to the public, and he was quite fierce in showing up the bogus character of the transaction when the concession was bought by Mr. Batten and two other Directors who, said Sir Henry, "were qualified by you with shares you paid for, were selected by you, were under your influence—*how* could they exercise discretion?" The witness found the conundrum a hard one to solve. Mr. Slagg and Sir Richard Temple both asked questions, the latter (from a want of knowledge of the working of Public Companies) more than once putting his foot into it, and giving the witness chances which he was quick to seize. "What," asked Sir Richard, "have the people to whom you have sold your shares got for their money?" "Most excellent value," was the reply. "They have a coal mine which soon will supply all the Railways in Southern India, the mills at Bombay, the ships at Bombay and Madras; there are five hundred and fifty square miles of gold-bearing country of great value; there is a large area of diamondiferous country." Sir Richard gave him another chance, and he proceeded, "I maintain that the coal mines alone will eventually give a dividend on the whole million of capital." Yet once more a chance was given—and taken. A question was asked as to the hugeness of the reward for the alleged services for the Railway conversion, and Mr. Watson exclaimed (his courage having now returned and his spirits once more being light) "I consider the reward insufficient" (a movement of wonderment in the Committee room and a general elevation of eyebrows); "I do. Hyderabad and the Deccan were a mere geographical expression until I took up this concession. People knew the country was there, but that was all. Now everybody knows about it and everybody is talking about it." With this, practically, the sitting came to an end, and Mr. Watson retired with something suspiciously like honours. Anyhow, there was much chuckling and confidential congratulations among the gentlemen most interested.

After clearing the room to confer the public were readmitted, and were told that Mr. Watson's examination would be continued on Tuesday, and Mr. Cordery, Mr. Fitzgerald (of the Hyderabad Residency), and the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk should be present for examination. The Chairman also said that one of the parties in the case (who it was did not transpire) had stated he wished to call thirteen witnesses! Proofs of evidence to be given must be submitted to the Committee, who would decide as to the witnesses who should be examined.

(*Second day's Proceedings.*)

The Select Committee again met on the 5th inst. under the presidency of Sir Henry James. The different parties concerned in the enquiry were represented by counsel as before.

Mr. Hall, secretary to the company, was recalled, and put in a number of documents relating to its business. One document, read by the chairman, showed that 85,000 shares were divided as follows:—Mr. Stewart, 8,868; Mr. Sharp, 3,781; Mr. Winter, 460; Mr. Watson, 4,249; warrants to bearer, 21,250; other people, 45,392. Fifteen thousand shares were held, half by Watson, Winter, Sharp, and Stewart, and half by other persons.

Mr. Pember promised that a statement of the consideration paid by the public for the 54,000 shares should be placed before the Committee.

Mr. Richard Stanton Evans, who was examined by Mr. Labouchere, gave evidence as to the part he had taken in selling shares for Mr. Watson. He said that after the statutory meeting of the company he received an intimation that there was a spontaneous inquiry on the Stock Exchange for Deccan shares. He went to Mr. Watson and offered to sell shares for him. There were 20 people at the statutory meeting. There was nothing printed or published. He sold several thousand shares for Mr. Watson from time to time. He sold them to the broker, and this went on for some months. He should say he sold 20,000 or 30,000 shares. He dealt with shares on the 3rd of June, but he could not say that Abdul Huk personally told him to sell. He should say Mr. Watson did. He told him to sell as many shares to the best buyers as he possibly could. He did not remember whether they were Abdul Huk's shares. Mr. Watson had a written sketch with regard to the Golconda diamond mines, and he was not sure whether it was on his suggestion that it had been printed for the information of the private shareholders.

By the Chairman: I could not say positively that I knew that on the 3rd of June Abdul Huk was interested in the shares.

You got 8,750 fully-paid and 3,750 on which £5 were paid from Abdul Huk, and I suppose either Abdul Huk or Watson told you that they had those shares to sell?—Some one told me.

Therefore you went to a broker?—I went to a broker and told him to sell to a jobber. The broker was Mr. Hurst, and I told him to sell 12,000 shares, at my price, 12, and not the market price. He would have sold at 10 or 15 had I told him, and could he have got the purchasers.

You gave a commission to Hurst to sell to a jobber and you gave a commission to somebody else to buy, so that you found the seller and the buyer?—Yes: I thought it would be a good thing for the company if it became known on the Stock Exchange that the Government were buying. I had a commission of £360.

May I suggest that you went to six firms instead of one firm to make the transaction look genuine, and lead the public to believe that it was an absolutely *bona fide* transaction?—Certainly, and I consider it was a *bona fide* transaction.

There were six persons buying from one broker, and one person selling to himself as representing his Government. Do you consider that a *bona fide* transaction?—I was anxious in my own interest that as many people as possible should know that the shares were being bought by the Government.

You thought it would improve the market value of the shares?—Certainly.

Watson had shares in his possession?—Certainly, but he did not want to sell

should think at starting I was acting as Mr. Hawes' solicitor.

What was the nature of the scheme ?—The nature of the scheme was to make an extension of the existing railway, and, in consideration of doing that, the promoters of the railway were to be entitled to a mining concession ; an absolute monopoly for 99 years of the whole estate.

And also was it not to purchase the existing railroad ?—Oh, yes ; to purchase the existing railroad.

The proposal then on the part of your client, Mr. Hawes, was that the Nizam's Government should guarantee for five years the capital of the Railroad Company, was not that it ?—Yes, that was it.

In consideration of that your client, Mr. Hawes, was to give the Nizam two crores of rupees for the existing line, would build extensions on certain terms. Still for five years, five years always, the guarantee and the Nizam's guarantee for five years, and only for five years ?—That was the proposal but it underwent changes, and people dropped out of it, but that was shortly the proposal ; it was on the same lines as the Bengal Central Railway.

Who were the partners in that ?

When it really got into form the partners were, Mr. Forbes and a Major Strutt, who was in Bombay connected with some companies there at the time.

Was Mr. Barnett one ?—No ; he dropped out of it.

The first was Mr. Barnett, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Winter. Mr. Forbes, and Abdul Huk himself ?—No ; Abdul Huk's name never appeared in it.

Was he in any sort of way connected with it fi ancially ? Financially yes, but his name never appeared as a promoter in the deeds.

There was an arrangement by which Abdul Huk was to be a partner or to receive moneys ?—What Abdul Huk stipulated for was that he should be paid 120,000*l* in cash.

For himself ?—For himself, for introducing the railway business

But how do you mean introducing it ?—On behalf of the Government he was a partner.

He was an absolute minister, was he ?—No, he was not then.

He came down ?—He was deputed by Sir Salar Jung to come down.

Then I do not understand to whom he introduced the railroad company ?—He made his terms with the proposers.

It was known then, I presume, to you that he was sent down there as the representative of Sir Salar Jung ?—Certainly.

Did not you think that somewhat of a bribe?—Most certainly I did.

It was intended as a bribe?—Well, when it was put to me Abdul Huk said that his terms were 120,000*l*. for the railway, and first of all what was called a six-anna share, but it was afterwards reduced to a four-anna share of the mines.

It would be a quarter of this ?—It would be a quarter of this. When this was stated to me I said, "I shall do nothing of the kind; I am not going to take the trouble to prepare all these deeds, put my friends to a lot of expense about getting this business through, and then find the whole thing knocked on the head because you have been bribed;" and Abdul Hukthen said to me, "I can assure you that I have the permission of my Government to make whatever terms I can for myself. Does that satisfy you?" I said. "Certainly not; I want something more than a verbal assurance in a matter of this kind." He then undertook to produce to me a written authority from his Government to the effect he had stated.

Would you be good enough to state when this conversation took place, what date?—I cannot tell you the exact date, but it was towards the end of 1881. I came home from India about this business in January 1882, I think it was.

You say that this conversation with you took place at the end of 1881 ?—At the end of 1881.

And that he then stated that he had a letter from Sir Salar Jung, saying that he had got a right to get what he could out of this ?—Yes, to make his own terms.

To be bribed, in fact ?—Yes.

Have you got the letter ?—I have a copy of it, not the original.

The letter is dated 5th January 1882, is it not ?—Yes ; *this* is a certified copy of the letter.

I have a copy here. He stated that he had that letter in 1881 ?—No, he told me that he had the authority of his Government.

But he had no letter ?—And he asked me if that satisfied me, I said. No, I would not be satisfied with a verbal assurance, but that I should require it in writing, and I got this after.

I will read out the letter ?—Here is a certified copy from the Nizam's Government.

This is it, is it not ? "I have no doubt his Highness' Government will appreciate at their full value the services you have rendered in originating and maturing the Chanda Railway scheme when it is carried through, but as the work you are doing is outside your official capacity, and your services to the promoters of the scheme will have been just as valuable as to his Highness's Government in case of the scheme being carried through. I write a line to assure you that I shall have no objection to your receiving any remuneration on the railway and mining schemes with which they may reward your services, and that I shall consider whatever you receive from them as only your due ?"—There is one omission, it is headed "private and confidential."

In January 1882 Abdul Huk was sent to Calcutta to lay these projects before the Calcutta Government, was he not?—Yes, I believe so.

But is it to your knowledge that the Calcutta Government said that the promoters did not appear to be of sufficient financial standing for the Government to accept it?—I believe that is correct.

So that the scheme so far as these promoters were concerned dropped and disappeared?—So far as those promoters were concerned. Yes.

When did Mr. Watson first become connected with it ?—That I do not know. I cannot give you the dated ; I should imagine about the end of 1882. His proposal is dated, I think, November 1882.

But was not Mr. Watson already it the first proposal ?—Only through me.

Mr. Watson made the proposal for the mining agreement ?—Yes.

The mining agreement was entirely then separated from the railroad scheme ?—That would seem so ; but you must excuse me, Sir, I know nothing about what took place then.

Where is your next connextion with it : where do you come on the scene again ?—I came on the scene again in 1883.

Where are you there, at Hyderabad ?—No ; I came to England on leave in 1883.

What was the condition of the proposal then ?—On my return Mr. Watson informed me that he had received a telegram in the early part of 1883 from the late Sir Salar Jung saying that his proposal would meet with his fullest consideration, and that Abdul Huk was authorised to communicate with him ; that was the effect of the telegram.

What was your next connection with it ?—In the middle of 1883 I was home, as I have just said, on leave.

In England ?—In England, and Abdul Huk arrived. He met Mr. Watson. I do not know what passed between them at the first interview, but shortly afterwards Abdul Huk informed me that Morton Rose had refused to go on with the railway scheme. Mr. Watson was present, and he turned round to him, and he said to him, "Look here, Watson, you must put the railway through, and if you do not put the railway through you shall not have the mines."

Mr. Mayne : Who said that ?—Abdul Huk, the Sirdar said that, to Mr. Watson, and after some demur, Mr. Watson did not care to have this additional task imposed upon him of putting through the railway that every one else had given up, and therefore made all the more difficult of accomplishment. Abdul Huk was most determined about it. He said, if the railway is not put through, and no one else will take it up, you must do it, and unless you put the railway through, you shall not have the mines. Then Mr. Watson went to work at the railway, and did put it through. Then, after the railway was floated, and all the capital had been subscribed, Mr. Watson again recurred to the subject of the mines, and pressed Abdul Huk to take the matter up ; he then said that he had been discussing the matter with the India Office, that the India Office did not at all approve of the vagueness of the proposal, and that he had been sent to Messrs. White, Borrett & Co. with instructions that they should prepare the proper deed and concession of the mines. An interval elapsed, and I was shown this concession prepared by Messrs. White, Borrett & Co. It was settled, I was told, by Lord Macnaghten and Mr. Blakesley. The whole form of the deed was so objectionable, as far as Mr. Watson and myself considered, that we tried our best to get Abdul Huk to modify it. He said he could not help himself ; that he was entirely in the hands of the India Office ; that they had already a copy of his draft, and that any objections that we had must be addressed to the solicitors. The Sirdar then returned to India, taking with him this draft, and it was arranged that I should go out to Hyderabad to see if I could negotiate the matter with the Nizam's Government to get some modifications.

Mr. Labouchere (resuming) : The Sirdar was not able to conclude anything without referring it to the Secretary of State for India ?—Without informing them that he was going to do it.

"I am desired to add that his Lordship in Council will expect to be informed of any engagements into which you may propose to enter before their actual completion," that is to say, he could not complete unless he had informed the Secretary of State of what was intended ?—I do not pretend, Sir, to translate official documents.

It is not official language ; it appears to me that it is plain English ?—No, it was not finished without the Secretary of State's sanction, at all events, at the end.

You were in Hyderabad in December 1884 ? I went up to Hyderabad by appointment to see Sir Salar Jung, to discuss with him this difference, and whilst there I received a message. I must tell you that you cannot see the Minister except by an appointment through the Resident. No Englishman can go and see the Minister except an appointment is made for him by the Resident. I applied to the Resident for an appointment to see the Minister. I made an application to the Resident to get me a special appointment to see the Minister. The Minister sent to me a message. When I say "the Minister," I mean Sir Salar Jung sent me a message asking me to put in writing those points which I desired to discuss with him. I then wrote that letter of the 16th of December 1884 (I think that is the date of it), in which I set out the points and started, if I may say so, the hare that so much has been made of in speaking of the first issue.

I will ask you about that. That is, what is in it and you are explaining now why you sent it ?—I am stating the points I wished to discuss ; you will find the reply—

Never mind the reply ?—*I do*, very much ; I was told to take the deed or leave it.

I was going to ask you a question or two about this first letter ; as you say, "the hare" ?—The 'hare' we will call it.

In this first letter, you say this: "The most important of these differences are the following." These are the differences between the proposal of Messrs. Watson and Stewart and the revised draft of Messrs. White and Borrett ?—Allow me ; *not* the revised draft of White and Borrett ; they drew one draft.

What I call the revised draft ; the "proposal and the draft" let us call it. The proposal would be Messrs. Watson and Stewart's proposal ; the draft would be Messrs. White and Borrett's?—Yes, that makes it right.

"The most important of these differences are the following : (1) A proviso that of the capital of the proposed Company 500,000*l*. be subscribed for by a certain day, and 100,000*l*. be actualiy paid up. The proposal deals," that is the draft ?—That is the draft.

"The proposal deals with the formation of a Company, with a nominal capital of one million sterling, and which shall undertake to expend 100,000*l*. Supposing a company should be called upon to pay up 100,000*l*. immediately on formation, it is clear that the money could not be at once employed, and would only be lying idle. I would submit that the first issue of shares be for 100,000 of which a proportion, says 25,000*l*., be paid up at once, and the balance in calls at short notice and when required." You speak of both of these : you first say what are the proposals ; the issue of 500,000*l*. and the issue of 100,000*l*. ; and you say, "I would submit that the first issue of shares" (whether it be 500,000*l*. or 100,000*l*.) "be for 100,000*l*." so that you allude to both, the proposal of the 500,000*l*. and the proposal of the 100,000*l*. when you are speaking of the first issue ; is not that so ?—No, I do not think so.

Then explain it ?—My letter is shortly setting out the points I wished to discuss.

Perfectly ?—And I commence by endeavouring to point out what an immense difference there is.

Mr. Littler : This was by letter, was it not ?—By letter ; the letter of the 16th December 1884. I then endeavour to point out as shortly as possible what I conceive to be the chief differences between the proposal and White and Borrett's draft. White and Borrett's draft only provided for a minimum issue of 500,000*l*., a money subscription. Now I wanted to cut that 500,000*l*. down as much as ever I could, and I took my minimum at 100,000*l*., with 25,000*l*. paid-up. That is what I meant.

Mr. Labschere : Why do you speak of "the first issue of shares ?"—Suppose the 500,000*l*. remained as the minimum subscription, I did not want to have a subscription of 500,000*l*. I wanted a subscription of 100,000*l*., and to pay up 25,000*l*.

But that does not convey to my mind, I do not know whether it does to yours, what you mean by "the first issue of shares," if you did not mean to allot them ; but I suppose that the 100,000*l*. or the 500,000*l*. were, like a "first issue," to be followed by a second issue ?—No ; we were both dealing with the *minima* figures.

I do not see what the *minima* or the *maxima* has to do with it ?

The Chairman : It is unlimited.

Mr. Labouchere : It is unlimited, as the Chairman says.

We are both dealing with the same figures.

I know we are, that is why I complain ?—Instead of binding myself to subscribe in the first instance 500,000*l*., I wanted to induce Salar Jung to be satisfied with a first subscription of 100,000*l*.

Then will you tell me what you meant by "the first issue of shares "?

—That is what I am endeavouring to explain.

Well, you have not yet explained except what I presume, according to the English language, that "the first issue of shares" means the first issue of shares ?—I certainly was dealing, as I have endeavoured to explain, with a figure of 500,000*l*. in front of me. I did not want to have to subscribe that 500,000*l*., so I wanted Salar Jung to agree that, instead of issuing or subscribing, calling it the first issue or first subscription, 500,000*l*., he would be satisfied with 100,000*l*.

The Chairman : What the honourable Member is asking you is,if "the first issue of shares" was not over 100,000*l*. ; what did you intend should become of the remaining 900,000*l*. ?—I never considered that point.

You must have intended, as a man of business, that something should become of it. What did you wish to convey ?—I have said twice over what I endeavoured to convey ; that I was dealing with this figure of 500,000*l*.

As the "first issue" originally ?—I happened to call it first issue in that, but it really was first subscription.

And it was to be subscribed : you wished to reduce it to 100,000*l*. ?—I wished to reduce it to 100,000*l*.,

When you wished to reduce it to 100,000*l*., what did you wish Sir Salar Jung to understand should become of the remaining 900,000*l*.?—That is a point I did not consider.

When you used "the first issue of shares," as you did, and said "I would submit that the first issue of shares should be for 100,000*l*.," surely you meant that there should be a subsequent issue ?—I cannot say that I did ; I was simply jotting down in a hurry the points which Sir Salar Jung wished to discuss with me. There was nothing definite in them ; they were simply the differences I wished to discuss.

Mr. Labouchere : Then you mean that this was done in such a hurry when you were out there, that you really did not look into the matter and did put "the first issue of shares" ?—I do not think I considered it has thoroughly as perhaps I might have done ; but as I say, those are the written proposals sent in. I ask you to remember, Sir, it was simply my jotting down the differences and certain points I wished to discuss with Sir Salar Jung, that is all. Then he would not discuss it, you must remember.

Had not Sir Salar Jung a perfect right to presume that there was to be a first and second issue, from your words ?—I do not know, because he never considered my proposal at all.

He might have considered it six hours ; he had a reasonable right to believe, when you said "first issue," you mean first issue ?—I do not know.

So that he knew so much of you that when you said "first issue" he was not to believe you meant it ?—Well, you are pleased to put it in that way.

I am putting it in *your* way ; *I* should not put it for a moment in such a way ?—I intended to discuss that point with Sir Salar Jung, had he given me the opportunity to do so.

You said this point was not one you intended to discuss ?—The question of the reduction of the 500,000*l* was certainly one.

That is not the question. The question is about the "first issue;" you used the words ?—Yes.

Was it not in your mind at that time that this issue, whether 100,000*l*. or 500,000*l*., should be a first issue ? No ; I cannot say that it was.

Then why did you use the words?—I may have used them without a sufficient amount of consideration.

Then you put in that ; you used these words ?—It may be as the deed itself described the words. It was a mistake of mine.

You put in those words, or used them, without a sufficient amount of consideration ?—Yes. I never thought they were going to be discussed in the way they are being discussed to-day, certainly.

But do think when he agreed to reduce it from 500,000*l*. to 250,000*l*. that he did not think it was a first issue, although you had said so ?—I really cannot tell you, Sir, what he thought.

Do not you think he was induced by the fact of your using the words : "first issue" ?—No, I do not.

You think he imagined when he said 250,000*l*. instead of White Borrett's 500,000*l*. he meant to make a present to the concessionaire of the extra 250,000*l*.?—I did not consider it in that light. You remember I was only negotiating to get the deed ; I had nothing to do with the handling of it afterwards.

What did you intend ?—In what particular respect?

When you wanted a reduction from 500,000*l*. to 250,000*l*. or 100,000*l*., what was your object in the reduction ?—To enable the Company to be started with the smallest possible amount of money.

You had not an idea that the rest would be given to the concession ?—I am not a financier. I did not know how the deed would be used, or the difference.

You had not an idea ?—It never had occurred to me.

When you say you were not a financier, you were a partner in this, were you not ?—No.

We will go into that later on. You received a payment as a solicitor solely ?—Yes.

You hold no shares in the Company ?—Oh, yes ; I have been paid by shares for my services.

"Oh, yes." You have been paid by a good many shares, have not you ?—A few.

I believe the Lord Chancellor has laid down rules for payment for solicitors ; it is quite above those rules, is it not ?—I cannot say.

You are dealing in hundreds and thousands here, are you not ?—I am not aware that I have done anything unprofessional.

Mr. Littler : There is no rule that says that they must not have more.

Chairman : Order, please.

Mr. Labouchere : I just asked the question ; of course I am a layman.

You have read that there was a letter from Mr. Durand to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 11th April 1885, acknowledging the receipt of this long letter that had been forwarded from Sir Salar Jung?—I have seen the letters in the books ; but, beyond seeing them, I know nothing of them.

You say you never saw that letter ?—I saw none of those letters except those written by myself.

You saw none ?—Except those.

Mr Durand sent up two memoranda explaining his views ; do you mean to say that you did not see them ?—I saw those.

You were shown them by Mr Cordery ?—Mr Cordery showed them to me.

In those two memoranda we have this : The first memorandum says (Clause 2), "Before the 1st January 1886," and so on. Mr. Durand, in his letter, gives an assent to the signing of a concession, and practically this concession, with certain modifications?—Yes ; he made several suggestions.

He makes several suggestions as modifications?—Yes. Watson and Stewart's proposal ; the draft would be Messrs. White and Borrett's?—Yes, that makes it right.

Now in the first memorandum of modifications (Clause 2) we have this statement : "Before the 1st of January 1886, a first issue of shares to the amount of 100,000*l*. shall have been taken up." You see the words "first issue" ?—Yes.

You observed naturally that the Government of India used precisely the same words as you did yourself, "first issue"?—They have apparently taken it out of my letter.

Probably taken it out of your letter ?—I should think so.

So you think they presumed that it was intended to be the first issue by you ?—They may have done so.

In the second memorandum sent also there is the explanation of why they want it, is it not so ?—Yes ? I have read it carefully in this book. I know what it is now. It was just put in my hand ; I read it over with Mr. Cordery ; just glanced my eye over it ; but had not considered it.

"The first issue of shares has been reduced from 250,000*l*. to 100,000*l*., and the paid-up capital from 100,000*l*. to 25,000."You read that through ?—I say I just glanced over it.

Well, naturally, as you were the representative of Mr. Watson, and it was all important ?—You must remember, Sir, I declined to take any part in discussing any of those points raised.

Why did you ?—Because I had already signed the deed, and there had been a certain amount of bad feeling between myself and Sir Salar Jung, and I did not wish to take part in any proceedings at all or negotiations.

The deed was subject to the approval of the Indian Government. Yes, I suppose so. I was prepared to leave it to the Indian Government.

Then, when the Indian Government introduced all these differences, you washed your hands of things and said, "I will take no more notice of it ; do what you like ?—As a matter of fact, I came to England.

Did you think the Indian Government ment what they said about the first issue ?—I tell you, Sir, I did not go into the matter. I said to Mr. Cordery I was perfectly prepard to leave the matter to be arranged between the two Governments, for I would not interfere with it further.

But what do you think this meant about a further issue of shares ?—I tell you, Sir, I did not go into the matter at all.

You thought it safer not to, did not you? Now, do you mean to say you had not it in your own mind during the whole time ; that it was desirable to make the first issue as small as possible, in order that you and your confederates might pocket the rest ?—I do not know, Sir, that I am a "confederate." With great submission, I am not aware that I have any confederates in this business.

You were a partner ?—I was the solicitor acting for my client.

Very well. Now what did you receive ; let us get that ?—I received one-eighth.

You received one-eighth ?—Yes.

Sir Richard Temple : One-eighth of what ?—One-eighth of the mining concession.

Mr. Laubochere : You were then a partner to all intents and purposes.

Sir Richard Temple : One-eighth of what amount.

Mr. Labouchere : Of the 850,000*l*.

(To the Witness.) You were then a partner, and it was to your interest to get as much as possible, in order that your one-eight might be increased, is not that the case?—Well, Sir, I tell you, I did not consider that point.

I did not ask you whether you considered it ?—But as you put it in plain figures, of course, there is no answer to your question but "yes."

You were a partner ?—I was to be paid by results.

But you were a partner. You were to be paid by results, on a percentage to a share?—Yes, that is so.

One-eight. You were an absolute partner?—That is for you to form your opinion upon.

Would you contest it ; can you contest it ?—I do not consider I was a partner ; I consider I was being paid by results, although my payment was a proportion of the business.

You were to have one-eighth therefore it was your interest to get as much as possible ?—Naturally.

And yet you had not the slightest notion you say what was intended to be done with the capital which was not at first subscribed up ?—No, I had not.

Then you did not think they were going to make profits ?—My idea was this, that we should form a Company, and that we should pay up the smallest amount that we could, and that we should go on developing the country, find out what we have got, and then sell it to other people. That was my idea.

Allow me to ask this : when you say you received one-eighth, did you pay up one-eighth ?—I did.

That makes an absolute partnership, does it not ?—I do not know.

You did not alone receive payment by result ; but as a partner you paid up a certain share into this partnership, as it is called, or Company, and received for the share you paid up a certain number of share, *pro rata* ; is not that a partnership ?—Well, Sir, whatever it is that is what I got. I was paid that.

And yet you did not think it worth while to take the trouble to express an opinion when these notifications came from the Indian Government that it was only to be a first issue ?—No, I did not. I left it entirely to be settled between themselves ; but, if the word "first issue" had remained in, I do not think I should have objected to it.

You saw clearly by this that the Government of India intended it to be a first issue ?—That would seem to be their idea.

Now here you have the letter from Sir Salar Jung to Mr. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, dated the the 10th August ?—I never saw that until it was printed.

Now listen to this, "The Government of India suggest that the first issue of shares be reduced from 250,000*l*. to 100,000*l*. and the paid-up capital from 100,000*l*. to 25,000*l*., because they consider that the Singareni coal-fields can be efficiently worked with a subscribed capital of the reduced amount" (this is written after the memorandum had been sent to Sir Salar Jung). "But the Singareni coal-fields are not the only mines to be developed, for the company will have a monopoly of all mines in his Highness's territories, including gold and precious stones, which can be worked at once. It seems desireable therefore that the soundness of the Company should be fully secured for when the project passes out of the hands of the concessionaires, the company that will be formed may not (as past experience proves has sometimes been the case) be able to raise further capital when required, and the inevitable result will be the locking up of the mineral resources of his Highness's territories. A safeguard is, therefore, absolutely necessary and so far as his Highness's Government can judge the only way to avert such a termination is to secure the issue of a sufficient number of shares in the first instance. His Highness' Government would not therefore feel justified in reducing the first issue of shares to less than 150,000*l*." So that again, after having had your letter about "the first issue," Sir Salar Jung still stands to his point that it is a "first issue," does he not ?—He seems to think 150,000*l*. is a sufficient amount to insure the stability of the undertaking, as I read it there.

I beg your pardon ; on the contrary, "the Company that will be formed may not (as past experience proves has sometimes been the case) be able to raise further capital ?"—Quite so.

This is to start the undertaking ?—And with the supposition that they may never be able to raise any more ; is not that so, Sir ?

No. Where is that ?—To have a sufficient amount of subscription in the first instance, he says.

Yes, that is the supposition that if this succeeds they are to make that a test, the 150,000*l*. They are then to raise more by the second issue of shares if it does succeed to get working capital ; the first issue could not be sufficient to work to the full the Singareni mines. I suppose that is admitted ?—I do not know ; I do not know what the figures are.

Anyhow, it seems that they are thoroughly penetrated with the idea that this is to be the first issue. You have convinced them of that, at least ?—You have the letter before you, Sir. I cannot interpret another man's letter.

I have asked you first to interpret your own ; they are going upon that ; they are using your own words all through, and explaining why you are so right in speaking of a first issue.

Mr. Labouchere : There is a letter from Mr. Fitzgerld who is *locum tenens* for Mr. Cordery, apparently at the time to Sir Salar Jung, page 18 in the Yellow Book, Appendix K, dated from "The Residency, Hyderabad, 22nd September. Before leaving for Simla, Mr. Cordery received a telegram from the Government of India, intimating their acceptance of the modifications recommended by him in the draft agreement between his Highness the Nizam's Government and Messrs. Watson and Stewart, relative to mining rights in the Hyderabad State. "By the time this is ready, I shall have received the letter of the Government of India, and if you would permit Sirdar-Diler-ud-Dowla to call upon me with the revised draft, I would go over it with him clause by clause to ensure its correctness. It would then be engrossed on parchment, signed by you on behalf of his Highness' Government and forwarded to England for execution by Messrs. Watson and Stewart." Do you know whether Abdul Huk did go through it with him? Personally I did not ; Abdul Huq told me that the draft had been completed between the Nizam's Government and the Assistant Resident and he handed me a print of the draft which he told me was the draft as settled between the two Governments. That draft was in print. I found that there had been a further alteration, a clause had been inserted making the Singareni coalfields the first work to be undertaken, and the figure of 250,000*l*. subcribed capital was reduced to 150,000*l*. ; those were the only alterations, since I had approved of the draft in the previous year ; then I got it printed ready for execution.

Then we may assume that there was this meeting between Mr. Fitzgerald and the other ?—I should imagine that there was, but I was not present.

Mr. Pember : It is not yet proved, Sir.

Mr. Labouchere : Now what was your arrangement with Abdul Huk at the time—At which time?

No arrangement at all.

You had not promised him anything ?—Oh, long before that.

You had promised him in the first Bombay Syndicate ?—Yes.

But that is very different from this ?—That offer was renewed, that promise was renewed to the Sirdar when he got the proposal from Mr. Watson and Mr. Stewart.

It was ?—It was the same thing.

That he was to have, what ?—A four-anna share one quarter.

Was the Government of the Nizam aware of this ? —I imagined so, and that they knew all about it.

How ?—On the strength of that letter from Sir Salar Jung.

Was that a letter on the railway scheme ?—Yes.

Chairman : What is the date ?—Fifth of November, 1882.

Mr. Labouchere : Then there is the second letter you referred to ; have you got the letter ?—No ; it is December, 1881.

I have a copy of it ; but, of course, I cannot put it in. This was the letter, dated December, 1881, a few days before this second letter, stating that Abdul Huk was receiving from the Nizam's Government 5 per cent. upon the amount given to the Nizam for his railroad ; was not that it ?—Yes, that is it.

That was upon the first offer, the Bombay offer of five years' guarantee and the mining concession together ?—It was on the original offer.

Are you aware that Abdul Huk took the money from the bank without informing his Government ? —No, he did not do that.

What did he do ; you are his solicitor, you know ? —No, I am not his solicitor ; I am no one's solicitor. What he did was, that he received the purchase-money of the railway, and paid it into the credit of the Nizam's Government with the National Provincial Bank of England, less the 83,000*l*.

He pocketed it ?—Then his statement of accounts remitted to his Government showed the amount he had expended in England and the top item was 83,000*l*. commission ; then legal expenses and other things.

There was a little trouble about it, was not there ?—Yes.

And a contest about it ?—Yes, that made me all the more confident about my letter. Sir Salar Jung and the Sirdar were not as good friends as they used to be ; and Sir Salar Jung, wrote a letter to the Sirdar, asking him if he had kept the whole of this 83,000*l*. for himself or whether he divided it with anybody. The Sirdar replied that he had kept it all for himself. Sir Salar Jung, I believe, then wrote to the British Government and asked if they approved of the Sirdar retaining such a large commission. This (mind you, I am only informed I did not see the papers) went before the Government of India in Calcutta I believe and they declined to interfere and the Sirdar stuck to his 83,000*l*.

That you call "recognisement" ?—Certainly.

Was there any communication made to you while you were there by the Nizam's Government, with whom you were in communication, Mr. Cordery or Mr. Cuningham, or any one of those gentlemen officially there, that Abdul Huk was to receive one quarter ?—No, I never mentioned it ; it was a private and confidential matter ; a State secret.

A State secret from the existing Crown Minister, the then Prime Minister,?—From the late Sir Salar Jung.

Was it a State secret as regards the then Prime Minister ?—I imagine the present Government knew it.

How did they know it ?—I cannot tell you how they knew it.

You did not allude to it in any sort of way ?—Certainly not.

You did not allude to it when you were talking to Mr. Cordery ?—No.

You kept it as a State secret accordingly ?—I never mentioned it to anybody.

Then, in fact, nobody knew it ?—I cannot say who knew it.

Beyond Abdul Huk and the dead man ?—I cannot say that.

Do you know whether the letter was a true one or a forged one ?—A true one.

How do you know ?—I knew Sir Salar Jung's handwriting perfectly well.

But do you mean that you would pay away 200,000*l*. on your knowledge of a man's handwriting?—The proof of it is that it was done.

You were obliged to ?—There was no obligation.

You had made a bargain with this man ?—Yes.

You do not think things would have gone through very smoothly if you had not ?—To show the amount of faith between all of us, the deed was signed in January 1886, and the Sirdar's shares did not reach himuntil the year afterwards.

You say, in the first instance, that your first knowledge of Abdul Huk was that you were going to bribe him ?—No ; I did not say so.

In Bombay ; I use your own word ?—No, I declined. I said this might be interpreted as a bribe ; unless I was satisfied that he was authorised by his Government to receive it.

Then this second thing might be interpreted as a bribe, might it not ; he was the representative of the Nizam, looking after the Nizam's interest ?—Yes.

The more you got the more he got ?—I suppose that would follow.

Then that might be represented as a bribe ?—Well, Sir, suppose it was represented as a bribe, I still——

In fact, it might be a bribe ?—I still submit that he was justified in receiving anything he could get under that letter.

Then, as I understand it, you consider he was justified, because he had shown you a letter in 1882, referring to a proposal which had fallen to the ground ?—No ; the proposal, if I may be permitted to say so, never fell to the ground ; it only got into other people's hands, and was altered.

Excuse me ; if the proposal gets into other people's hands the proposal disappears, and it falls to the ground. The people and proposal disappear. There was a bargain made, it may have been a good bargain, with the Nizam's Government, obviously it could not be carried through, nobody would think of doing it on those terms ?—They paid the commission on a twenty years' guarantee. They thought good enough. They could have got it back again.

That is an open question. There is the fact. Do not let us go on what the Nizam's Government thought, that the proposal and the people were entirely different ; was it not so ?—No.

Let us stick to the mining proposal ?—I do not think there had been any in that.

Any what ?—I do not think there was any alteration in that, except the names of the parties.

The first proposal was that in consideration of getting this money at 5 per cent. they should have the mining concession. The second proposal was the mining concession, which had absolutely nothing to do with the railroad concession ?—I mean about the terms of it.

Is not that the case ?—I have not got the document before me.

I am speaking generally of the thing ; you have there the letter, and you did not ask one single person or Mr. Cordery who was making himself responsible for all you were doing. You did not speak to him about this bargain with Abdul Huk ?—No, I did not.

You did not mention to Sir Asman Jah, the present Prime Minister ; he was not Prime Minister then, I suppose ? No ; he had nothing to do with it.

You did not speak to Sir Salar Jung, the son, the actual Prime Minister ?—I believe he knew it.

Why did you believe he knew it ?—To commence with, I always understood the latter had been written out for the late Sir Salar Jung by one his officials, and afterwards signed by him ; and that official, I believe, is still an official of the Court. He would have knowledge of that letter.

Yet you did not allude to it in the least ?—I took it for granted they knew it.

Did you take it for granted that Mr. Cordery knew it ?—That I did not know.

Was Mr. Cordery in the position of financial adviser of the Nizam's Government ?—That I do not know.

You know nothing of the position of the Resident in one of the Native States ?—I have never been a Resident myself.

You have lived at Bombay ?—We have no Resident at Bombay.

You have been often up to Hyderabad, yet you know absolutely nothing of their position ?—They represent the Government there, I believe. They are the channel of communication between the Government of India and the Native Government.

Mr. Cordery raised various points with you, did not he. He was the channel you knew of the Native Government, and had to assent to the concession to you ?—It was to be obtained.

You know that it had ?—Yes.

And you knew Mr. Cordery was their representative there ?—Yes.

Yet you did not think fit to tell Mr. Cordery that this man who was put forward as a negociator on the part of the Nizam had been bribed by you ?—I only gave him what I thought he was entitled to by his Government Order.

This Government Order of 1882 ?—Yes.

And you did not take the trouble to do more ; you paid over ; how much would a quarter be ; about 200,000*l*., would not it ?—Yes, 200,000*l*. odd.

You paid over an equivalent for 200,000*l*. odd without taking the trouble to ask any single person there whether they knew anything about this letter, whether the letter had really been written by Sir Salar Jung, or whether it referred to this actual concession ?—I knew it had been written by Sir Salar Jung.

You knew it simply because you knew Sir Salar Jung's writing, and chose to consider this was Sir Salar Jung's writing. Are you an expert in writing ? —No ; but his signature could not be mistaken.

Mr. Littler : I believe the letter is here, in this country, at this moment.

Mr. Labouchere : I am not saying it was or was not forged ; I am only asking whether any steps were taken.

Mr. Pember : There is a strong suggestion of forgery.

Witness : I have the certificate here of Seyed Ali Bilgrami, officiating Home Secretary, that the original has been taken to England by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. It is on the back of the copy of this letter I received.

Mr. Labouchere : In the innocence of your mind you paid over this 200,000*l*.—Yes.

You kept it from Mr. Cordery ?—I never mentioned it to Mr. Cordery.

Although you know his official position ?—I did not mention it.

You did not mention it to Sir Salar Jung, jun ?—No.

You did not mention it to any one ?—No.

You kept it, as you say, as a State secret from the State ?—No, not from the State.

From whom ?—The State ought to have known it themselves.

Why should you not allude to it ?—It would not have been for me to commence a discussion with them about it ; I submit it would not be for me to commence a discussion with them as to the action of one of their officials.

We have got out what we want pretty well about that. Can you tell me who were your partners in this ?—Mr. Watson and Mr. Stewart were the concessionaires.

You were to receive one-eighth ?—I received one-eighth.

Abdul Huk one-eighth ?—Abdul Huk one-fourth.

What is Mr. Sharp's position ?—Mr. Sharp, I believe, paid up some of the "earnest," or some of the "caution money."

All of it ?—No, not all of it.

How much ?—I cannot tell you the exact figure. I was not in England at the time.

Mr. Sharp paid up a certain portion of the caution money ?—Yes.

And what was his share ; do you remember ?—I cannot tell you exactly. It was something like my own.

The Chairman : We can get that from the share list.

Mr. Labouchere : We can get it from the share list or from Mr. Watson. How many shares were allotted to you ?—I took my proportion of the 5*l*. paid shares.

The one-eighth ?—The one-eighth.

But considerably more than that seem to me to be allotted to you ?—In the first instance, yes.

In the first place when they were transferred ?—Yes, I beg your pardon ; the shares which were to go to Abdul Huk were allotted in my name.

There must have been more than that ?—And the shares for Mr. Forbes.

What did Mr. Forbes get ?—He got one-thirty-second.

What had Mr. Forbes done ?—Mr. Forbes had been of use in India, I think.

He had been of use in India, and he got one-thirty-second of the thing ?—Yes.

Then you had all Abdul Huk's allotted to you ?—Yes.

It had ceased to be a State secret then, I supposed ; why were not they allotted to Abdul Huk ?—There was no one here to sign on Abdul Huk's behalf. I was going back to India very shortly, and it was thought advisable that the shares should be in my name, and that I could then hand them over to Abdul Huk and get back his proportion of the 75,000*l*.

Anyhow, the fact was concealed ?—No.

It was concealed ; I do not say whether rightly or wrongly ; the fact was concealed that Abdul Huk was a partner ; it was not disclosed ?—No, it was not disclosed ; apparently not ; but that is the reason why they were put in my name.

The shares of Abdul Huk were changed into shares to bearer, were they not ?—Yes.

Did you hand them back to Abdul Huk as shares to bearer ?—No. In December, 1886, I received telegrams from the Sirdar, referring me to his bankers in London, who were instructed to pay me his proportion of the 75,000*l*. exchanged for a transfer of the 5*l*. paid shares, and that I was to have the other shares turned into share warrants to bearer, so that he could deal with them in India.

Then you did hand shares over to him ; his name does not appear on the transfer book ?—What was done was this : I went out to India then, and I left a power of attorney behind me under which the transfer of the 5*l*. paid shares and the share warrants to bearer were lodged with the banks in London for the account of the Sirdar Abdul Huk.

That is to say as far as the 5*l*. ones were concerned with the others it was a blank transfer ?—Yes, there was no one to sign for them formally.

You know that is frequently done when a person does not want to appear ?—The reason here was that they were lodged with his banker, having no one to sign on his behalf.

Again, we have the fact, and I will say the confidence, that it is not disclosed upon the transfer books that he ever was a shareholder ?—That may be, I do not know.

That is so ?—I do not know ; it may be so.

Then in the end he converted himself, or did you convert the fully paid up shares into bearer shares?—I did ; as I told you I converted them.

Then let us clearly understand this ; the 5*l*. paid shares were never in his name ?—No.

He got a blank transfer ?—Well, yes ; they were in my name originally.

The 5*l*. shares were originally in your name ; you gave them to Abdul Huk (a blank transfer), but did not transfer them ? I lodged them with you on the blank transfer.

So that by another coincidence Abdul Huk, although becoming the absolute owner of the 5*l*. shares, never had his name on the register ?—No, I do not think he had.

And as regards to 10*l*. shares, when you handed them over to Abdul Huk, you handed them over as shares to bearer ?—Yes. They were handed to his bank in London.

I do not think I have anything more to ask you ; do you want to say anything yourself ?—No, I think, sir, you have asked me everything.

You do not want to explain anything ?—I do not know that there is anything to explain ; if there is anything I can explain I shall be very glad to do so.

The Chairman : There are one or two matters I want you to explain to me, please ; the draft agreement is contained in your letter of the 7th January, 1885 ; do you recollect the date ?—That is when I signed it, I think, when I signed the draft as approved.

This is the letter from you ?—Yes ; covering the draft.

This is what I meant, "I have the honour to inform you that after receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 7th ultimo, I have considered most carefully the views therein expressed" ?—Yes.

That is called the new draft. Had there been any other draft of any other agreement or any other deed before that time ?—Nothing but the proposal.

No. I will tell you at once what is in my mind. It appears clear, I think, that the Hyderabad Government were at that time and after the 6th of January 1885, always intending there should be a first issue of 150,000*l*. worth of shares ; I think you yourself take that view that they think so [illegible] letter "the first issue."

It is over and over again re[illegible] Yes, they took it up ; they to[illegible]

Have you any reason to [illegible] altered that intention, that [illegible] "first issue of shares ?"—T[illegible] the Resident and the Nizam's[illegible] practically between the Augu[illegible] 1884 or 1885. During that [illegible] and I knew nothing of w[illegible] two Governments.

Throughout the whole of [illegible] trace, I will tell you

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contingency ?—It was but I am afraid I
nd not explain myself very clearly.

Mr. Labouchere : There is no question I might ask this witness.

You heard Mr. Evans' evidence, did you not ?—Yes; I was in the room.

You heard him state that he old for a syndicate of the concessionaires ?—Yes.

Were you in that syndicate ?-Yes ; I pooled some of my shares.

You pooled them with whom ?—Mr. Watson.

You pooled them to sell them to the public ?—That was the object of the pooling ; we do not pool them, to keep them, sir.

Can you tell me about average you got for your shares ?—About 10¾, I think.

That is inclusive of Mr. Evans' commission of 10s. ?—I got the 10¾.

So that they would be sold at about 11¼ ?—Some of them for 14.

How many did you sell on the pool of yours ?—I could not tell you ; I have not got the account here.

Half ?—I think I have got three or four thousand left.

And what was your total amount after the first ?—That is calculation ; it is one-eighth of the whole.

One-eighth of 85,000*l.* : that would be about 12,000, or 11,000 ?—About 11,000.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday June 8.

MR. WATSON'S EXAMINATION.

The Parliamentary Committee resumed its sittings on Friday, June 8, in No. 9 Committee Room of the House of Commons.

Mr. Pember, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward were counsel for the company ; Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, of the Bombay Bar, and Mr. Trevor White appeared for Sirdar Dler Jung ; and Mr. Maine was for the Nizam's Government.

Mr. Watson, examined by Mr. Labouchere, said that the first negotiations with regard to the concessions for opening the railway and mines were, he believed, in 1881. Mr. Winter telegraphed to him from Bombay, and Witness asked for further particulars. The proposal was for a five years' concession guaranteed by the Nizam, with the mining concession thrown in, in consideration of a short guarantee asked for by the Nizam. The thing, however, fell through, owing to the Bombay Government saying that they should not advise the Nizam to engage to give a concession. Witness's impression was that his name was not entered. It was after this that Abdul Huk came to England for the purpose of negotiating with Rothschild, Baring, and others. The capital of the new company was to be two millions sterling, with power to raise two and a half millions in Four per Cent. Debentures, with a guarantee of 5 per cent. upon the two millions, and guarantee of 5 per cent. upon the Debenture—1 per cent. of which was to be taken as a sinking fund—1,666,600*l.* was to be paid to the Nizam's Government ; 500,000*l.* being in Debentures, 650,000*l.* in cash, to be given to the English Guaranteed Six per cent. Shareholders, and 200,000*l.* was to be deposited with trustees to secure the interest to be repaid to the Nizam's Government. Before the old railroad a perpetual guarantee of 30,000. was given. Witness was paid a commission of 5 per cent. on 748,000*l.* The debentures were placed at 90. The company got 95, and now they stood at 105. The actual expenditure out of pocket was 93,000*l.* Witness did not underwrite anything himself. Witness took 70,000*l.* of shares, and lost 15 per cent., owing to the shares going down. Sir Salar Jung died in 1883. The sending of Abdul Huk to England was approved of by the Regency. On his arrival he communicated with the India Office. During the negotiations the Sirdar thought that the India Office should consider the proposal, and it was said that they had instructed him to get an agreement drawn up by Wright, Goddard, and Co. Winter sent Witness a draft contract to sign in 1885. Witness knew nothing of the negotiations between the Nizam's Government and the India Office until he saw them stated in the Parliamentary Blue-books. The agreement was finally signed on the 7th January, 1886, in India, and then it was submitted to Witness as a casual contract to be accepted by him or not as he thought proper. So long as the concessionaires provided 150,000*l.* wherewith to work the business, to meet the royalties, and other things, which were very heavy, they were to be at liberty to make what they could out of it. The Government afterwards acknowledged the good services they had performed. The concession in the mines was given on account of their having been so useful in the matter of the railway scheme. He derived that from the Nizam's agent, and from letters sent by Lord Dufferin. Abdul Huk confirmed the terms before Witness's proposal went in. He was not to be a partner, but was to offer to buy 2,000 shares, saying that a great demand for them had sprung up. Ten shillings was paid for each, conditionally that Witness should not sell any under par. The prospectus was not a little flowery. It was printed after the company was formed and the shares allotted. The value of diamonds exported from the Cape, it was said, exceeded forty millions, and there was no reason why the Golconda Mines should not be equally prolific. Witness arrived at the conclusion from people who were connected with the Cape diamond business. He sold shares notwithstanding, though he was not anxious to do so. Abdul Huk was to receive one quarter of the mining concession. Witness knew that he was acting as the representative of the Nizam, with the authority of the Indian Government. Abdul Huk was to have a quarter of the first issue of 150,000*l.*, but his name did not appear on the register. Witness informed the India Office of the formation of the company. The India Office became aware of the sale of the concession for 850,000*l.* in the April following. Mr. Sharp was brought in by Mr. Stewart, and they found 100,000*l.* deposit between them. Mr. Sharp was to have one-sixteenth. With respect to Mr. Evans, the Witness said that he came to him and told him as a piece of good news that the Nizam's Government had decided to buy ten thousand 10*l.* shares of the company, giving 12*l.* for them.

By Mr. Labouchere : He could not say that Abdul Huk did not wish the public to know that he was selling his shares, but certainly he might seek to conceal the fact from his own Government.

How did the public know that he had shares ?—They were deposited in the Chartered Bank of India in his own name.

Then if a person deposited shares in a bank the general public knew of it ?—He did not tell the public at large that he had the shares.

You had no reason to suppose that his Government knew he had the shares ?—He had every reason to suppose that they knew of it.

Did you tell the Government ?—No ; why should he Abdul Huk told him so.

(By Sir Henry James (the chairman) : The capital of the company was fixed at a million by Witness and Mr. Stewart. The concession was given in consideration of their services in respect to the railway and their providing the capital. The mining concession was given as a reward. At the first meeting in England, in August, 1886, he did not tell the shareholders as to their exercising any discretion as to Winess and Stewart taking the 850,000*l.* profit. The concession he considered to be worth the money, and the gold alone was very valuable. Mr. Stewart and Witness selected the directors, who were to protect the interest of the shareholders in this country. Mr. Batten had had a large experience in India.

Sir H. James : And in other companies ?—No, he should not say that. The solicitors explained the agreement. The allotment was made in the names of Watson, Sharp, and Stewart. Abdul Huk had not paid then, but had agreed with Mr. Winter to do so. The company was formed privately. Messrs. Batten, Hamedy, and Milne exercised judgment and discretion as shareholders, although they were qualified and selected by Witness and Messrs. Stewart and Sharp. Witness and Stewart afterwards became directors.

What shares were originally allotted to you ?—23,000 personally.

Then you proceeded to buy shares ?—No, I sold them. The document of August 1886 was not framed for the purpose of selling shares ; it was printed to give information to his friends who had shares and who wished to have them. It was not given to certain Stock Exchange brokers as brokers, but as friends of his. They were anxious to see what the company was, and some may have thought that they would like to take shares.

You state that 85,000 shares had been fully paid-up. Would that show that they had been given as a concession?—Witness thought so. He should read it as being the vendor's shares.

How many shareholders are now on the register?—About 700.

How did the public know the value of the concession ?—Such a thing soon got talked about in the City. It passed from mouth to mouth, and spread far more rapidly than if it had been in print. People said, "Oh, you have made a lot of money," and they talked about it, about there being 83,000 square miles of mining land, in which diamonds, coals, and other minerals were to be found. The shraholders were protected by having the concession. He considered, when he gave the advice contained in the letter referred to, that it would be a good thing for the Government to have as many shares as they could. The letter was written at the request of Abdul Huk, as a means of justifying the sales of his own shares and the price asked for.

By Mr. Slagg: Did you consider that 150,000*l.* capital was sufficient?—It was sufficient for prospecting and developing the mines. When they could prove they had the capital they could raise as much more money as they liked. They could form separate companies. There were 550 square miles of gold-bearing land, and in that case a million capital would be a mere bagatelle. They had a prospecting right of five years, and at the present they had got the gold and the coal, on which a royalty would have to be paid.

By Mr. M'Lagan : The putting in of the 5,000 shares, as having been fully paid up, was no unusual thing.

Mr. Littler, Q.C. (for Mr. Watson), said he would defy any of the public to come forward and say they had been misled by the document referred to.

By Sir Richard Temple : A sample of the gold had been sent to this country. The existence of about 40 miles of diamond-yielding strata had been proved. It had been stated that some of the native washers had found small diamonds, and that portions of the ground was identical in its formation to that at Kimberley. If some of the men had not bolted, it is probable that diamonds would have been placed before the Committee. There was no doubt about diamonds being there. The blue clay had been excavated by M. Levinsky and other. The result of the works so far, he considered, justified the statement he had made. The coal far exceeded their expectations. Witness had sold upwards of 52,000 of his own shares for 550,000*l.* The share list would disclose the names of the holders.

Sir R. Temple : What had the shareholders got for their money ?—They had one of the finest coal mines in India. It contained an unlimited supply of coal, sufficient to supply the Southern and other railways, the steamers, and mills, as well as 550 square miles of gold-bearing strata, worth at least one million or a million and a half. There would be no difficulty in the company issuing 550,000*l.* preference shares, and so working it out themselves. There was no limit in the capital that was originally fixed, but it was not to be less than 150,000*l.* If new companies were formed, they would, of course, have shareholders of their own. They would have to pay royalties, or something tantamount, to the parent company, and from that source dividends would be paid according to its net earning. Witness expected to share in the profits to the extent of his holding. The 850,000*l.* in the balance-sheet represented money paid. When the company's works were developed, an immense amount of good would be done to the population of the Deccan. The position in July, 1887, was absolutely in accordance with the agreement as laid down between the company and the Government of the Nizam.

The Committee adjourned till Tuesday, June 12.

THE PAYMENT OF SAILORS' WAGES IN INDIA.

The Board of Trade and the Provincial Governments of India having jurisdiction over the chief ports of Hindustan are engaged together in an endeavour to prevent a form of injustice to seamen which is cleverly contrived to take advantage of their ignorance of the effect of the fall in silver. It has become the custom on the part of shipowners to make agreements with their crew that if they are discharged or transferred to other ships in Indian ports, they must be paid upon a rate which reckons the rupee at two shillings or (in some cases) two and a sixpence. Sailors find themselves, to their astonishment, paid, in some cases, as much as a third less salary than they expected, owing to their ignorance of the precise meaning of a depreciated currency. They are indignant, and they have no legal remedy, but they feel themselves tricked. Even so respectable a company as the Peninsular and Oriental puts the two-shilling rupee in its agreement. There are other less reputable shipowners who make it a rule to transfer or discharge their sailors at Indian ports, and the profit made by this injustice swells their income. In vain the Board of Trade remonstrated. The letter of the bond was appealed to. But the public concern in the matter soon became apparent, when, after a brief voyage, sailors, who had received an advance before leaving home, were discharged without reason assigned at (say) Bombay without either money to exist upon or the chance of immediate employment. At length the local authorities struck against this method cleverly contrived for transferring the responsibility of the sailor to public bounty. In many cases they refuse to permit the sailor to be left in a port where he would not have been deserted but for the rupee clause in his agreement. But the evil can be met only by legislation interfering with freedom of contract, from which successive Presidents of the Board of Trade have shrank. Seamen, however, have been warned that if they agree to any such an absurd condition as that, they are to be paid with a rupee, valued at two shillings in India, for work which, if it were paid for anywhere else, would bring them 25 per cent. more wages, they will lose a quarter of their pay. They are also warned that the higher the value placed upon the rupee the less money they will receive. This, however, is hardly enough. Why should a sailor be paid less because he is dropped far from home ? Why should he be bothered about currency ? The principle is the same as is embodied in the Truck Acts, and a brief law might easily be carried through the House of Commons fixing the same price for the same labour whether payment is made in Bombay or in Liverpool.—*Western Morning News.*

Mr. W. G. Grace has apparently renewed his youth. Last year he played better than in any season since 1876, and just now he is batting with the vigour and freedom of his best days. He treated the Sussex bowlers to an innings of 215, and at Lord's the Australians found him in the fullest possession of his powers. The occasion was an interesting one, as the Colonial players had not been seen before at the St. John's Wood ground, and, apart from some unavoidable weakness in bowling, the Gentleman of England had a fine side to meet them. Over ten thousand people paid for admission, and everyone was anxious to see how the English batsmen would get on against the hitherto triumphant Australian bowlers. The performance of Mr. Grace came upon them as a rude awakening. After the Australians had played an innings of 179—a poor score on a fast run-getting wicket—the Gentlemen went in, and, in rather more than three hours, made 236 for one wicket—Mr. Grace was hitting away all the time, and when time to draw came, he had scored 150, and was still not out. How the crowd cheered him may be imagined. Every good hit called forth its round of applause, and at the finish Mr. Grace had literally to run to the Pavilion to escape the admiring crowd. Apart from its other merits, his innings was a triumph of health and physical power. On the 18th of July Mr. Grace will be forty years old, and yet, after having been at the wickets for two hours, he scored his last fifty runs in little more than thirty minutes. The great batsman found a worthy partner in Mr. Shuter, who made 71, and helped to put up 158 for the first wicket.

TO DEAF PERSONS! Invisible Sound Magnifiers, to be worn in the ears, Rs. 1-12 per pair.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain G. Clarke, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s.s. Cyphrenes, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Kelley, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

The s.s. Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, sailed yesterday for Cagliari and Genoa, laden with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain W. A. Fawcet, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon from Calcutta (May 26) *via* coast ports, laden with a general cargo.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, Captain A. Tognasso, sailed on Saturday for China, laden with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The s.s. Lord Lansdowne, 1,815 tons, Captain W. Arthur, cleared outward on Saturday last for Marseilles and Torre del Anunziata, laden with a general cargo.

The B. I. boat Commilla, 549 tons, Captain T. M. Whitehead, from Karachi direct, arrived in port on Saturday eveniug, laden with a general cargo and Lieutenant J. W. Ross, as cabin, and forty-six deck, passengers.

The Clan line steamer Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons Captain R. G. Taitt, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool (May, 26) laden with a general cargo.

The Hall line steamer Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G. D. Pearse, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, from Liverpool (May 25) laden with a cargo of 3,504 tons, Welsh Hartley coals shipped as per orders by Messrs. R. Alexander and Co.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Busheer, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in port on Saturday, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers from Marmagoa :—Sergeant Aitkinson, Mr. S. Hoonsteen, Mr. L. Colleas, two native gentlemen and seventeen deck.

The B I. steamer Arabia, Captain G. A. Shepherd, cleared on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Mullins, for Karachi ; Sulliman Bin, Syed for Linga ; and 65 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ...	2099	A. B. Gray	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Roumania ...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Bulimba	1607	G. Clarke	K	M. Mackenzie.
Rockcliff	1498	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso	O	F. Bozzoni.
,, Amphitrite ..	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1708	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clyde	1415	W. D. Mudie ...	2	P. & O. Co.
,, Lord Lansdowne	1816	Aitkens	3	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Virginia....	1515	J. Dixon	4	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Chypherenes	1309	J. W. Kelly	5	Captain.
,, Dragoman...	1819	Rose	6	R. Framji.
,, Asama	2449	F. Newell	7	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Mecca	936	Macfadyen	8	M. Mackenzie.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	9	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Stura	1416	T. Caboara	10	F. Bazzoni.....
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	11	V. Ebram.
,, Robt. Harrowing....	1393	A. Hughson	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, June 21.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, May 21.
	Goa (s)	Faucet	Calcutta, May 26.
	Siam (s)	Weighell ...	Aden, June 18.
	Commilla (s)	Whitehead..	Karachi, June 21.
	Methley Hall (s)...	Buck	Cardiff, May 29.
	Clan Forbes (s) ..	Taitt	Liverpool, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	L. Lansdowne (s)	Arthur.....	Marseilles and Torredel Anunziata.
	Cyphrenes (s)	Kelley	Dunkirk.
	Bisagno (s)	Tognasso ...	China.
	Bulimba (s)	Clark	Calcutta.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Genoa and Cagliari.
24	Arabia (s)	Shepherd ..	Karachi & the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Kirby Hall was entered for loading for the port of Liverpool on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

19 Maharani s ..... Burleigh .... Rangoon, June 12.
Monte Rosa s ..... Thomas .... Tyrone.
Cy. of Inverness s.. Young ..... Liverpool, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.—Steamer Clan Buchanan. Barque Normandie.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.

20 Nurjahan s .... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURES.

20 Sirsa s .... Rangoon.
21 Nurjahan s .... Bombay.
22 Nerbudda s .... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 23.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury (s), 4,010 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 85 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji.
Merton Hall (s), 47 bales wool, G H Adamji ; 6 cases condiment, M Poonjiaji and Son.
Amphitrite (s), 70 bales cotton, 4,018 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 170 bales cotton-fly and dropping, D Sassoon and Co ; 16 bales wool, B Narandas.

For London.

Roumania (s), 25 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co ; 800 cwts mustard seed, N Lallji.
Clyde (s), 52 cwts gum, G Sajpal ; 16 bales skins, H E Gool Mahomed ; 60 cwts gum, M Luckumsee.

For Hull.

Chicago (s), 2,515 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 997 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersi.

For Antwerp.

Elton (s), 399 cwts mustard seed, 3,990 cwts rapeseed and 2,499 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 6,440 cwts wheat and 430 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6,399 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

For Ghent.

Chicago (s), 100 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld.

For Dunkirk.

Rockliff (s), 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,541 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon.

For Marseilles.

Asama (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 324 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

Dragoman (s), 1,000 cwts linseed and 5,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 82 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 450 cwts rapeseed, L Napoo.

For Trieste.

Clyde (s), 6 cases tea, Sir C Forbes and Co.

For Kobe.

Deccan (s), 320 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

For Yokohama.

Deccan (s), 25 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s), 50 bales twist, The Anglo I S and W Co ; 750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.
Bisagno (s), 17 chests opium, J Jairaj.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno (s), 5 chests opium, L Brijmomeu.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 20.

Stevenson, Captain, Bombay Brigade Staff, from Nusseerabad.
Franckyn, Lieut-Col, Madras, Comt Dept, on furlough, from Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

Leave of absence is granted to Captain Freeborn for three months from 1st July.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant's-Generals Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, June 22nd, 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment on H R H's Personal Staff, with effect from the 18th instant :—

Lieut A G Ferguson, 4th Bn Rifle Brigade, to be A-D-C (provisionally) vice Major Hannay, resigned.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major H E Penton, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd, 7th Bo Infy, to officiate as D A S M G, Mhow Divn, with effect from the 27th March, 1888 inclusive, during the absence of Captain Bayley on leave to England, or until further orders.

1st Bo Lancers—Lieut C N Schneider, SC, Squadron Officer, 5th Bo Cavy, to be Squadron Officer.

20th Bo I—Lieut J R Hill, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

26th Bo I—Major W G W Macbay, SC, (attached to 27th Bo I) to officiate as 2nd in Comd, during such time as Lieut-Col Watling may officiate in Command of the 5th Bo L I, or until further orders.

Addendum—In Army Order No 257 of the 15th instant, insert the words "at Ahmednagar" after "Station Staff Officer."

It is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded under the provisions of Articles 276, Pay Code, Part I.

Capt G B O'Donnell, SC, (sub pro tem, Asst Political Agent, Mahikanta), Wing Officer, 3rd Bo L I.

Captain J S Ashby, S C, (acting 5th Asst to the Political Resident, Aden), Wing Officer, 10 Bo L I.

Captain E R Penrose, SC, (sub pro tem Political Asst, 3rd class, Hyderabad), Wing Officer, 23rd Bo L I.

It is notified for information that the 13th Bo I will send the representative team from this Presidency to compete at the Bangalore Rifle Meeting to be held in the month of September next.

It is notified that the *London Gazettes* of the 24th and 29th May 1888 were received at Bombay Army Hd-Qrs on the 20 instant.

With reference to G O G No 289 of 20th instant, Colonel H J Hallowes is posted to Mhow Division.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R A—Lieut H F Askwith (D-2) for 6 months, on urgent private affairs.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
,, 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
,, 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
,, 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
,, 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
,, 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
,, 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
,, 24.—Bangalore Races.
,, 26.—Bangalore Races.
,, 28.—Bangalore Races.
,, 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
,, 9.—Poona Sky Races
,, 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
,, 20.—Poona Races.
,, 22.—Poona Races.
,, 25.—Poona Races.
,, 27.—Poona Races.
,, 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

A terrible tragedy is reported from Monaco. A young Brazilian, named Raol Herques, while dining with his brother and sister-in-law drew a revolver, shot both dead, and then blew out his own brains. A quarrel as to the division of the family property was the cause of the murders and suicide.

A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that the Military Intelligence Department was established on April 1, 1873, and cost in the succeeding year £7,971, since when the cost of the department has risen, with some fluctuations, to £14,164 in 1886-87. The Naval Intelligence Committee dates from April 10, 1884, in which year it cost £1,796 ; in 1885-86, £2,611 ; and in 1886-87, £3,528. The Naval Intelligence Department, formed on Feb. 1, 1887, cost to March 31 in that year £1,120.

The Minquiers are a low reef of utterly barren rocks, the largest not over 200 yards in length, some fourteen miles south from Jersey, and therefore no nearer to it than the mainland of France is on the east. The position, even if fortified, would not be of the slightest value for offence ; nor, though it lies between Jersey and St. Malo, would it be of any greater value for defence, seeing that it does not command any approach to the coast of Brittany. The rocks are a submarine continuation of the Chaussey islands, which are eight miles east of Granville, and which are a much more important defensive position, as they possess a harbour, a fort, and a spring of water, as well as some cultivated land. These have always been considered as belonging to France, and are governed by that nation. All the same, remarks the *St. James's Budget*, the formal occupation of the outpost of Minquiers just at this moment, however insignificant in itself, is a fresh indication of French restlessness, and can scarcely be viewed as a testimony of their longing for friendship with this country.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
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Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.
FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 ,,
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The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
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The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	6 0	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	13 0
St. Julien	16 0	8 0
Larose	0 1	9 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CAS
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE GENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0
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SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Superior ,, ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
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CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Medoc	,, 15 0	...
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
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Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
From Franz Scarvan.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15 0
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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
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Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
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H. Montroc's ***	,, 18 0	...
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A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 2 0	...
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Chambertin	,, 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
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BEER.		Per doz. pts
Bavarian Beer	6 0	...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 0	4 6
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Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
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Vino Barbera	14 0	...
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3 lb.	0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs.
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From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
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GOUT & Rheumatism

(Perfectly harmless)

The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

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Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

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A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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« *Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

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Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

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Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

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no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever	16	I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever	20
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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° *F.T.* (best quality).

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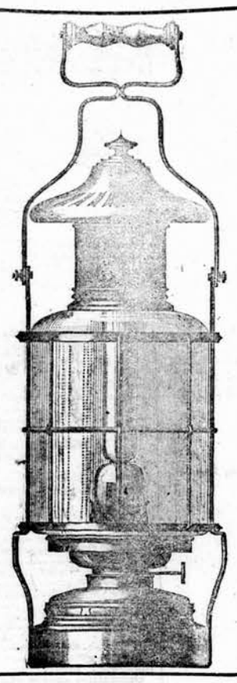

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Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

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THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

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Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural f foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, troubles that result fatally.

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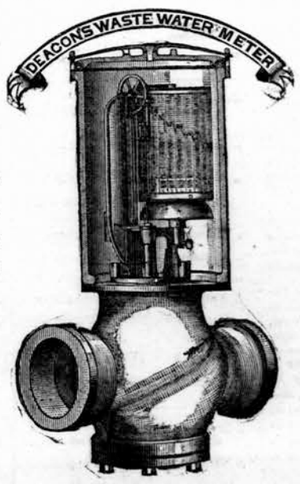

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

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A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishmen of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

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who will give prompt attention to all enquiries.

DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS AND COMPENSATION WATERS.

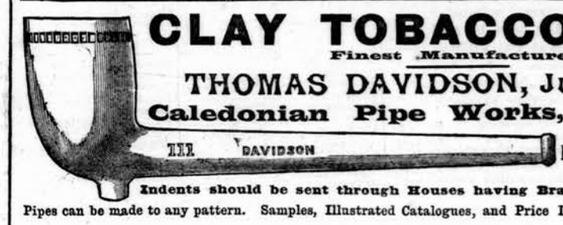
Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED, 32, PARK LANE, LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO., Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.



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Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

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We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

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Repeated analyses have proved that

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LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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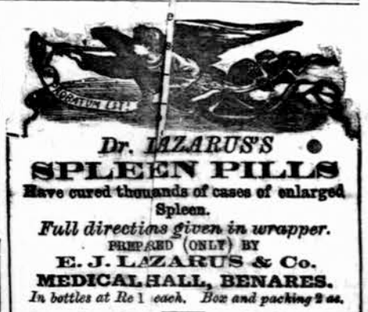

Dr. LAZARUS'S SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY E. J. LAZARUS & Co. MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re 1 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From MR. E. LIDEY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen the was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic. When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecar W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines with bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills the "Pioneer" if you think it. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and could strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jana, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur 11-10-83.—The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

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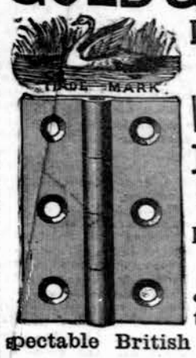

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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